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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, cloudy with showers. Sunday, Temp. 6-10 (43-50). Sunday, partly cloudy. LONDON: Saturday, cloudy with showers. Temp. 3-9 (37-48). Sunday, partly cloudy. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Saturday, partly cloudy. Temp. 9-21 (48-70). NEW YORK: Saturday, showers. Temp. 7-16 (45-61).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dsh	Greece	25 Drs	Netherlands	1.75 For
Algeria	3.00 Din	India	Rs. 7	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	Iran	95 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.Kr
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Israel	I.£30.00	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	25 B.Fr.	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	300 Mils	Jordan	310 Fils	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kenya	Shs. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Dubai	5.50 Dsh.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	70 P.	Lebanon	£L3.00	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr
Eire	30 P.	Libya	LDin. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Tunisia	1.25 Din
France	3 F.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.50 Dh	Yugoslavia	22 D.

On 9-6 Vote

U.S. Senate Panel Backs SALT Pact

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (IHT) — In a major victory for the Carter administration, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 9 to 6 today to recommend Senate approval of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union.

After four months of closed and public scrutiny of the SALT-2 treaty, the committee's vote today in a crowded hearing room clears the way for what is expected to be a prolonged and bitter Senate debate. Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., hopes to bring the treaty to a vote this year, but SALT opponents want to stretch out the debate into 1980, an election year. Senate ratification requires two-thirds approval of all senators voting, or 67 if all 100 members are present.

Committee Chairman Frank Church, D-Idaho, said Sen. Byrd's intention is to bring the treaty up for debate only when "its prospects for ratification are bright."

Voting today in favor of SALT-2 were seven Democrats and two Republicans. The Democrats were Sens. Church, Claiborne Pell, R.I.; George McGovern, S.D.; Joseph Biden, Del.; Paul Sarbanes, Md.; Edmund Muskie, Maine, and Edward Zorinsky, Neb. The two Republicans were Jacob Javits, N.Y., and Charles Percy, Ill.

Two Democrats and four Republicans voted against: Sens. John Glenn, D-Ohio; Richard Stone, D-Fla.; Howard Baker, R-Tenn.; Jesse Helms, R-N.C.; S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif., and Richard Lugar, R-Ind.

The committee added 21 amendments to the resolution of ratification, most of them clarifications. But two changes were substantive and will need Soviet approval if the treaty is to be ratified.

Sen. Baker, the Senate Republican leader and a presidential candidate, said the margin of today's vote showed the Senate probably will insist on amendments to the treaty. He suggested that the lack of such amendments would defeat it.

The SALT pact would set a ceiling of 2,250 on the total number of long-range missiles and bombers each superpower may have.

The most substantive change made by the Foreign Relations Committee incorporates oral and written assurances given by the Russians outside the treaty itself regarding their plans for the controversial Backfire bomber. When SALT-2 was signed in Vienna in May, the Russians promised not to upgrade the range or payload of the medium-to-long-range Backfire, nor to produce more than 30 a year.

The committee's "understanding" on Backfire will require Moscow to acknowledge these assurances formally, giving them the same legal status as a treaty provision.

The other substantive change requiring Soviet approval refers to the multitude of joint statements and common understandings that accompany the treaty text and spell out crucial details of its provisions. These were not submitted to the Senate for formal action, but the committee voted to give them the same legal status as the treaty itself.

Before voting this morning, senators both for and against SALT-2 restated their positions. Sen. Church said the United States and the Soviet Union are "like two gladiators locked in some sort of death dance. Finding a way to separate them is going to be difficult and will take time. This treaty gives us more time."



Associated Press

Rosalynn Carter kisses a Cambodian child during visit yesterday to refugee camp in Thailand.

Calls It 'Overwhelming'

Mrs. Carter Visits Refugee Camp

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Nov. 9 (NYT) — Rosalynn Carter walked through the hospital and orphanage tents of a camp for 30,000 Cambodian refugees today, knelt next to the mats on which the sick lie in the sand and declared at the end of her visit, "It's like nothing I've ever seen."

"Emotionally, it's overwhelming," Mrs. Carter said at the end of her 90-minute tour of the camp at Ban Khaeng, about 40 miles from the Cambodian border. "As a wife, as a mother, as a human being, it's devastating."

Mrs. Carter said that as the wife of the president of the United States, she wants to go home tomorrow "to do all I can to mobilize our people to see that we do all we possibly can to help the situation here."

Mrs. Carter, who was sent by her husband to Thailand on a brief mission to study the situation caused here by famine and war in neighboring Cambodia, kept her usual composure as she walked through the camp, whose daily death rate is down to about 10 from more than 40 a day just after it was opened on Oct. 24. Mrs. Carter smiled at malaria-ridden men and women, patted skeletal children and gave encouragement in a language the Cambodians did not understand.

She saw people whose every step seemed to cause them agony and others who could go to relieve themselves in the ditch latrines only by being supported by volunteer relief workers from the foreign community in Bangkok.

Most of the people Mrs. Carter saw have been indoctrinated to hate the United States as an enemy of Cambodia second only to Vietnam. Many of the refugees in the Ban Khaeng camp remain under the stern discipline of the Khmer Rouge forces who ruled Cambodia with a strong hand until the Vietnamese invasion.

The refugees crossed the border last month on orders of the regime of Khmer Rouge Premier Pol Pot because there was no way to feed them in a country in which the insecurity caused by the Vietnamese invasion has reduced food production to a fraction of Cambodia's plentiful norm. They have been admitted to Thailand under this country's new policy of temporary hospitality.

But as Mrs. Carter toured the camp, she was aware also of reports by Western newsmen, neither confirmed nor denied by Thai authorities, that Cambodians not under Communist discipline at a large camp near the border had come under an extensive mortar and artillery barrage from Thai guns yesterday in which scores may have been killed or wounded.

The barrage was apparently prompted by friction between Thai soldiers and refugees over the black market in which the refugees must buy food and over charges of mutual killings and rape of a Cambodian woman by Thai soldiers.

The chief of staff of supreme command, Gen. Saiyud Kerdphol, and Foreign Minister Uppadit Pscharyangkun, who accompanied Mrs. Carter, said last night that no report had yet reached them through official channels.

Tehran Demonstrators Hail Rejection of Talks

U.S. Crowds Clash With Iranians

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 — Americans squared off against Iranians today in jeering and sometimes violent demonstrations on college campuses and city streets. More than 50 people — most of them Iranians — were arrested.

The Americans, frustrated by the stalemate over the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, hurled curses, rocks, eggs — and in one case snowballs — at Iranians who marched in support of their countrymen.

There were clashes in Washington, D.C., Springfield, Mass., and Beverly Hills, Calif. Cries of "Go home where you belong," "USA all the way!" and "We want hostages" rang out as counterdemonstrators challenged the outnumbered Iranian protesters.

"Let our people go," one yelled. "Bomb Iran; Save the U.S." read a sign.

"Get the hell out of America," some onlookers shouted.

About 30 Iranians who marched through Springfield, Mass., were quickly outnumbered by a crowd that grew to 1,000 persons. Two in the crowd rushed the Iranians and were taken into custody by police.

The police finally escorted the Iranians to safety — into a store, out a back door and into a bus, which drove off as the crowd threw rocks, bottles and eggs. "We want hostages," some of the crowd yelled. "America — Love it or leave it."

In Beverly Hills, scene of riots by Iranians last January at the home of the shah's sister, Iranians defied a police ban on their demonstrations. But they were outnumbered by counterdemonstrators, who shouted, cursed and spit.

Police used nightsticks to break up the battling groups at one intersection and sheriff's deputies later arrested about 50 persons, most of them Iranian. One of the Iranians had a bloody forehead, apparently the result of a struggle with the police.

A crowd estimated by campus police at 1,500 marched at Iowa State University to protest the Iranian seizure of U.S. personnel. "Free our brothers," they chanted.

Political leaders urged calm. George Bush, who is seeking the 1980 Republican presidential nomination, said he supports President Carter's "quiet diplomacy." He said now is not the time for "threatening or bullying," but added that he viewed the overall administration policy toward Iran as "vacillating and weak."

In other U.S. developments today, union members continued to refuse to load Iranian ships or service Iranian airplanes.

In Washington, Mr. Carter held an emotional meeting with families of those held hostage, and a short time later the State Department said it had "no new hope" that the captives would be freed soon.

In Los Angeles, former heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali said he had offered himself to the Iranian government as a hostage in exchange for the release of the Americans being held.

"This is not for publicity or for myself," he said. "I want to go there for peace and the true image of Islam. I don't think people should feel that Muslims are terrorists or hold people as hostages."



AP

Bruce Laingen
. . . arrested in Tehran

U.K. Seeks Troops for Rhodesia

By Maureen Johnson

LONDON (AP) — In a fresh attempt to avoid deadlock at the Zimbabwe Rhodesia peace talks, Britain has asked a number of Commonwealth countries to send troops to monitor a proposed cease-fire. British officials confirmed today that Australia and New Zealand were approached. Informed sources said that Fiji was also asked.

A Foreign Office spokesman said, evidently anxious to stress that Britain has not reversed its opposition to a foreign peacekeeping force: "We don't envisage an intervention force, merely a monitoring force."

But Robert Mugabe, co-leader of the Patriotic Front guerrillas, made clear today that he would not accept merely a Commonwealth monitoring force, and pressed demands that Commonwealth troops should have a peacekeeping role. "We remain up against a great difficulty," Mr. Mugabe said in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corp. "Britain has in no way conceded to our idea for a peacekeeping force. They are talking of a monitoring force, and that is a completely different matter."

The disclosure came as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher held a second round of talks here with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda. Britain hopes that Mr. Kaunda, one of five African leaders who harbor the guerrilla armies, will help break the current impasse in the nine-week-old talks over guerrilla objections to Britain's peace plan.

Observers saw the British move as a compromise on demands by the Patriotic Front for a United Nations peacekeeping force. The guerrillas maintain that Britain's plan for a British governor to rule during new elections, using the white-led police force to maintain law and order, will rig the poll against them.

The front also insists on equal status for its guerrillas and government troops, who are each supposed to maintain a cease-fire during the elections among the country's 7 million blacks and 230,000 whites.

Kaunda Warning

LONDON, Nov. 9 (WP) — After warning against British use of

(Continued on Page 2, Col.8)

UN Council Bids Release Of Hostages

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Nov. 9 — Tens of thousands of demonstrators marched on the occupied U.S. Embassy here today, hailing Iran's rejection of negotiations to free the hostages held inside. The protesters also burned an effigy of President Carter and shouted "Burn, Carter, burn."

Another group climbed the embassy's brown brick wall, which was covered with slogans and posters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and burned a U.S. flag. The crowd denounced the United States for refusing to extradite Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi to stand trial in Iran. The deposed shah is hospitalized in New York for gallbladder surgery and cancer treatment.

In New York, the UN Security Council met today at the request of the United States and urged the government of Iran "in strongest terms" to release the U.S. diplomatic personnel held hostage in Tehran.

A Palestine Liberation Organization team headed by Saad Sayel, the military operations aide to Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, spent its second day in Tehran but insisted that it had no part in negotiations to free the hostages.

However, PLO representatives in Ankara talked by telephone with Mr. Carter's special emissary, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who remained in Istanbul. Mr. Clark's planned mission to Tehran was suspended Wednesday when Ayatollah Khomeini refused to meet him.

Sadat Offers Asylum

In Cairo, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt offered asylum to the ailing shah, saying that he was ready to fly him from New York to Egypt. The Egyptian leader denounced the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran as a "crime against Islam" and called the Iranian regime's behavior "disgraceful."

In Tehran, the committee representing the students occupying the embassy repeated its vow not to negotiate over the fate of the hostages until the shah is in Iranian custody.

The students' spiritual leader, Ayatollah Moosavi Khoyeni, said

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Amnesty Said Near in Lisbon

LISBON, Nov. 9 (Reuters) — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes has signed a controversial amnesty bill that will become law as soon as it is published in the official journal, informed sources said today.

The Socialist bill, passed by Parliament for the second time in July, covers political and military crimes committed since the 1974 revolution. Gen. Eanes vetoed the amnesty bill when it was approved by Parliament in May. His decision was overturned in Parliament in July, with the Socialists and Communists voting against him.

Officers affected by the amnesty include Portugal's first president after the revolution, Antonio de Spinola, 68, who faces trial for alleged involvement in a rightist coup attempt in 1975, and Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, 41, who was involved in leftist agitation later that year.

inside

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Irish Leader in Washington

Carter, Lynch Denounce Supporters of Terrorism

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (NYT) — President Carter and Premier Jack Lynch of Ireland strongly condemned terrorism and those who support it when they began two days of talks in Washington yesterday.

In separate statements at the start of their first meeting, they appeared to be thinking of the American hostages in Iran as well as the strife in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Carter, welcoming Mr. Lynch to the White House, spoke of six goals that he said were shared by the United States and Ireland, then added: "We share other things in common not quite so pleasant. We both have experienced the adverse consequences of terrorism, of a threat of violence, of murders perpetrated and murders threatened against innocent people."

In reply, Mr. Lynch said he was glad to hear the president "denounce again the taking of human life for no matter what purpose by terrorists, abhorring as we all do the activities of those terrorists and those who help them to carry out their vile and horrific deeds."

Private Talks

The two leaders returned to the subject when they emerged from their first private talks, which lasted less than an hour, and Mr. Lynch prepared to leave for a lunch given by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

"We will do everything we possibly can," Mr. Carter said, "to prevent American citizens' assistance to the terrorists in Ireland, who do so much obstruct the realization of the hopes and dreams of all the Irish people, no matter what their religious background or convictions."

Mr. Lynch said that he and the president had emphasized "the need that terrorism be put down, no matter where it raises its head, especially in Northern Ireland, and those who support terrorism must be deterred from doing so."

Later, in closed talks with the House Foreign Affairs Committee and other invited House members, Mr. Lynch denounced the Irish Republican Army and appealed to his audience not to give it "guns, money or moral support."

Rep. Mario Biaggi, D-N.Y., said he had asked Mr. Lynch if he would allow the IRA to take part in talks to find a solution in Northern Ireland, in the same way that Britain was including the Patriotic Front guerrillas in the Zimbabwe Rhodesian negotiations.

Mr. Biaggi, who has been accused by Irish officials of being sympathetic to the IRA in his role as chairman of a congressional committee on Irish affairs, said that because the meeting was closed he could not disclose Mr. Lynch's reply.

But Mr. Lynch's prepared remarks for the meeting, disclosed by aides, included this passage: "I cannot understand how any elected representative in this democratic country identifies with Irishmen whose power comes from the barrel of a gun and who are constantly rejected by their own people."

Probe Ordered of BBC Film

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher ordered a government investigation yesterday into why a British Broadcasting Corp. television crew filmed Irish Republican Army guerrillas taking over a Northern Ireland village and holding it for several hours.

Angry British legislators branded the filming at Carrickmore in County Tyrone Oct. 17 a "wanton act of treachery" by the crew of the BBC.

IRA, U.S. Link Recognized

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (UPI) — The Justice Department has recognized long-standing representations from Ireland and Britain on a connection between the New York-based Northern Aid Committee and the Provisional Irish Republican Army.

France Rebuffs EEC Parliament

PARIS, Nov. 9 (Reuters) — France today indicated rejection of the European Parliament's vote Wednesday to restrict EEC farm subsidies.

A statement from the office of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing after he conferred with ministers on forthcoming European talks said that changes in EEC rules could be made only with the consent of all member countries.

The Strasbourg assembly voted to change the size and priorities of next year's EEC budget, reducing subsidies on surplus dairy products.

Guevara Challenges Military

Bolivian President Returns After Coup

By Charles A. Krause

LA PAZ, Nov. 9 (WP) — Walter Guevara, Bolivia's overthrown civilian president, made a dramatic reappearance in Congress last night to declare that he sought a comeback. "The Bolivian people are fighting for their liberty, for the right to govern themselves," he said.

Mr. Guevara had been in hiding since the military coup Nov. 1. He told Congress: "I have not resigned nor will I resign the mandate conferred on me by resolution of the Congress last Aug. 6. I am not fighting to regain the presidency for myself, but for the people who have sacrificed so much."

His reappearance added another twist to the confused political situation, a week after he was overthrown by Col. Alberto Natusch Busch. By asserting that he is still president and warning Congress that it risks political suicide if it enters into an agreement with the unpopular and isolated military regime, Mr. Guevara strengthened his position as the leading symbol of democracy here.

Although Bolivia began to return to normal yesterday after Col. Natusch had lifted martial law and press censorship the day before and promised to free political prisoners taken since the coup, there was still no agreement on how to resolve the political crisis. Mr. Guevara is the country's first civilian president in more than a decade.

His visit to Congress was an act of courage. Troops and police had been searching for him since he slipped out of his residence and into hiding on Nov. 1.

He arrived in Congress wearing leisure dress and a wig. He was cheered as he entered the building by persons who recognized him.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

West Berlin Ends Doldrums With Surge in Economic Growth

By Murray Seeger

Pursuit of Investors Through Host of Incentives Revives City's Role as Showplace for Capitalism

BERLIN — Like the tail on a kite, West Berlin's economy has started to rise along with West Germany's.

The divided city, 110 miles inside East Germany, appears to be recovering from an extended period in the economic doldrums and entering a new, healthy era.

"At long last, Berlin is beginning to pick up steam again, to bring its growth rate approximately into line with that of West Germany," an analyst for the Commerzbank said.

Last year West Berlin's economy grew by nearly 3 percent in real terms, more than double the rate of the year before. This year's growth will be closer to 4 percent, according to Joerg Schlegel, undersecretary of the West Berlin Department of Economics and Transport.

"Berlin is still Germany's largest industrial city and the largest industrial center between Paris and Moscow," Mr. Schlegel said.

Economic development in West Berlin is a complicated problem, as complicated as the political situation of the only territory in Europe still technically occupied by the Allied powers of World War II.

The eastern 40 percent of the city, from which 3 million people escaped before the Berlin Wall was built 18 years ago, has long been integrated with the economy of East Germany.

West Berlin, however, is isolated from its natural economic base. Until 1972, when the United States, France, Britain and the Soviet Union signed a treaty guaranteeing West Berlin's status, road and rail connections to the city were subject to frequent interruption.

And, until a few years ago, West Berlin was treated as a special case by its three Western military governors, the West German business community and the government in Bonn. They wanted to maintain West Berlin as a showplace for capitalism, a graphic contrast with the drab, prisonlike atmosphere of East Germany.

Huge subsidies from Bonn and modest support from the business community made sure that West Berlin survived, although there was little real growth. The emphasis was on the political importance of West Berlin as "the bastion of liberty," as President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France said on a recent visit.

Without giving up an inch on the political front, the city administration that took office in 1977 set out to rebuild confidence in West Berlin's future and to encourage investment and economic development.

"There is no doubt that in Berlin politics, economic policy is the No. 1 priority," Mr. Schlegel said.

The mayor, Dietrich Stobbe, is a leader of the Social Democrats, who traditionally have controlled the city, but his vice mayor for economics is Wolfgang Lueder of the more capitalistic Free Democratic Party.

Since 1975 West Berlin has been governed by a coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats, the same groups that now control the West German government. In Bonn as in West Berlin, economic policy is in the hands of the Free Democrats, making for coordination between West Berlin and the federal capital.

Last year the Berlin Development Corp. was formed and a former president of Ford Motor of Germany, Robert Layton, a native Berliner, was named as its chief and charged with encouraging new investment. The administration has been emphasizing the positive aspects of the city's economy and the changes that make doing business there easier.

West Berlin's population has diminished to slightly less than 2 million — down from about 2.2 million in 1960 — and an extraordinary 22 percent of its citizens live on pensions, compared with about 13 percent for West Germany.

Still, per capita income in West Berlin is 5 percent higher than in West Germany, making the city one of the richest regions in Europe, just behind Switzerland, Sweden and Norway. West Berlin's income level is more than four times what it is on the east side of the wall, an area generally considered to be the most prosperous in Communist Europe.

West Berlin's population will continue to decline because of the high proportion of elderly people, but the city has succeeded in halting the emigration of younger people.

Like other German cities, West Berlin has an unemployment rate that is high by historical standards — about 4 percent — yet it has many job openings. Foreigners, Turks for the most part, make up about 10 percent of its work force.

Incentives

For the investor, West Berlin offers the richest collection of incentives in Germany, and some of the most attractive in Western Europe. By means of direct and indirect subsidies, including low-interest loans and tax reductions, a company can write off 75 percent of its investment in one year. Investment costs have been estimated at only 2 percent a year.

Just by moving to West Berlin and starting a family, a young couple can qualify for a cash bonus. Individuals get tax reductions.

Direct subsidies from Bonn account for more than half of the West Berlin budget. In addition, about 30,000 federal government employees work in offices in West Berlin.

"Our policy is to make the city as much as possible an integral part of the economy of the federal republic and the European Common Market," Mr. Schlegel said. "The city can never have a truly normal existence as long as it is divided, but we reject the concept of living like an island city in the manner of Hong Kong."

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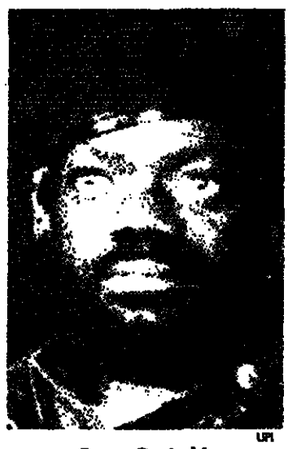
In U.S. to Seek Support

Angola Rebel Chief Claims Successes Against Cubans

By Bernard D. Nossiter

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (NYT) — Jonas Savimbi jabbed a thick finger at the oilskin map of Angola and said, "We are winning the war against the Cubans."

He pointed to Mavinga in the southeast, to Munenga in the northwest, only 130 miles from the capital of Luanda. Both, he asserted, were sites of successful raids in October by his guerrilla forces. He said 124 government soldiers and 10 Cubans were killed in the attacks. Mr. Savimbi, who is head of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, said he had lost 20 men. It had been a good month of very heavy fighting, he said.



UPI

Jonas Savimbi

Mr. Savimbi has been leading a guerrilla war against Angola's Marxist government since the nation gained independence from Portugal four years ago. He said the Cubans no longer dare to hunt his guerrillas in the countryside. Instead, he said, they are confined to the towns or travel in groups on main roads, where they are prey to the rebels. Mr. Savimbi put the number of Cubans in Angola at 34,000. Western sources usually estimate the total at 20,000 to 30,000.

Mr. Savimbi said, in an interview in New York, that he came to the United States, "to put my message across" and to sound two themes. "We have passed the period where we can be beaten," he said, asserting that at least 10 African countries covertly supported him. He did not name the countries.

The unacknowledged reason for the trip could be Mr. Savimbi's fear that the United States, the only major Western country that has not recognized the Angolan government, may be moving toward more normal relations with Luanda. The Angolan government has cooperated with Western powers in seeking a peaceful way of freeing South-West Africa (Namibia) from South African control. It has also signed contracts with two American companies to exploit oil in the enclave of Cabinda.

'Regime Won't Last'

"We want to warn the American people it is a mistake" to recognize Luanda, Mr. Savimbi said. "The regime won't last, unless the American people put in money and materials to help the regime; which is to help Russia and Cuba, which is not reasonable."

Mr. Savimbi is in New York as a guest of Freedom House, which describes itself as a nongovernmental organization that "seeks to strengthen free institutions both here and abroad." He has no plans to see any administration officials but was to go to Washington today for a meeting with black legislators.

Despite Mr. Savimbi's claims of victory, it is clear that he wants to negotiate a settlement with the Luanda government that will carve out a place for his followers and expel the Cubans from Angola. At first, he said, "we are prepared to talk" with Luanda if the Cubans leave. But then Mr. Savimbi dropped any suggestion of a precondition.

"Neto was in the process of talking with us," he said. "At the OAU he told the Senghor government he was prepared to talk with us. If Neto did not die, we could see some light."

Mr. Savimbi was referring to Dr. Agostinho Neto, Angola's first president, who died in September, and the president of Senegal, Leopold Senghor. Senegal is the one member of the Organization of African Unity that does not recognize Luanda and the only African nation that Mr. Savimbi identifies as a supporter.

Before Neto's death, Mr. Savimbi said, he was scheduled to meet a high-level government delegation in Dakar. Mr. Savimbi indicated that he regretted that no new signals for talks had come from Dr. Neto's successor, Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Mr. Savimbi suggested that he could not identify his other African supporters because they would be embarrassed on two counts: The OAU publicly abhors interference in the internal affairs of a member state and Mr. Savimbi's forces have been helped by South Africa. But he hinted that the Ivory Coast was on his side.

Mr. Savimbi defended his links to South Africa. "The South Africans were in Angola on our side," he said. "We are not ashamed. They were sent in."

He did not say who sent the troops, but hints that South Africa's incursion into Angola in late 1975 had the blessing of the United States. According to the Luanda regime, South African airborne forces attacked three southern provincial capitals in Angola as recently as Oct. 28. Mr. Savimbi said his forces had no link to South Africa's, but that South Africa was "not hostile" to the guerrilla movement.

His force of 15,000 men, he said, dominates a large part of southern Angola, is able to cut major roads and has kept the Benguela railway out of action for years. He estimated that his forces have killed 3,000 Cubans in the last four years.

As 'Free Lebanon' Increases Israel Ties, Resolution of Area's Status Seen to Fade

By Edward Cody
and William Claiborne

QALAIAA, Lebanon (WP) — Milad Abu Samara walked down the steps of St. George's Maronite church in his best blue suit and stopped with his white-gowned bride to pose for wedding pictures with the local leadership.

Maj. Saad Haddad, the military commander and undisputed boss of this bizarre Israeli protectorate in the southern Lebanese border hills, moved into the scene, resplendent in pressed khakis, automatic pistol and fatigue cap.

As the photos were snapped with Maj. Haddad smiling between the happy couple, it almost seemed like a normal ceremony for this Christian village celebrating the joy of two of its children. But the Israeli Army officer glancing nervously over his shoulder at Palestinian positions only a hillside away and worrying aloud about a possible mortar attack provided a reminder that normalcy here in "Free Lebanon" remains a strange state of affairs even for the unpredictable Middle East.

Welcome Buffer

The existence of this secessionist Christian enclave, running about five miles deep for 60 miles along the Israeli border from the Mediterranean to the foothills of Mount Hermon, has given Israel a welcome buffer against guerrilla attacks for the last 16 months. But it also has added a new and dangerous factor to the already complicated formula regulating Israel's fight against the guerrillas and Lebanon's struggle to regain control of its sovereign territory.

As time passes and the estimated 100,000 inhabitants of "Free Lebanon" get used to life in an Israeli dependency, the chances for a peaceful resolution of Maj. Haddad's little empire seem increasingly remote. Moreover, the Israeli government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, pleased with its surrogate warriors here, has made it clear that its sponsorship of "Free Lebanon" will continue as long as Palestinian guerrillas have a free run on the other side of the Litani River frontier with the rest of Lebanon.

The signs are everywhere. Israeli currency is exchanged almost as freely here as in Tel Aviv. A guest at Mr. Samara's wedding wears a cap emblazoned "Welcome to Israel." One of Maj. Haddad's soldiers has forgotten to rip off the Hebrew insignia on his uniform and a teen-age girl walking in front of him flashes a Hebrew brand name on her clogs.

Jobs in Israel

At border checkpoints, the Israeli Army issues what are in effect commuter cards for the estimated 1,500 "Free Lebanese" who cross into Israel daily, most of them to permanent jobs. About 40 students, most of the qualified college-age population of "Free Lebanon," are attending Israeli universities, and a Qalaiaa youth expresses disapproval of something a fellow townsman says with the Hebrew phrase *"lo beseder,"* or "no good."

Maj. Haddad's soldiers, estimated at several hundred regulars backed by another 500 local militiamen, draw their salaries from the Israeli Defense Ministry. They wear Israeli uniforms, pack Israeli rifles, drive Israeli jeeps and tanks and defend their friendship with the Jewish state with a passion.

"How can I forget Israel?" said Francis Rizq, a former French teacher who writes Arabic-language news broadcasts for Maj. Haddad's "Voice of Hope" radio station. "When I was hungry, they fed me. When I was thirsty, they gave me to drink. When I was threatened, they gave me the means, all the arms I needed, to defend myself."

Although Israeli support remains the lifeline of "Free Lebanon," there are also signs that the rest of Lebanon is learning to accommodate the 400-square-mile anomaly. Electricity, although subject to cutoffs, streams into the enclave from a Lebanese power grid in the north. Gasoline — on sale for one-third the Israeli price of about $3 a gallon — is trucked in through military lines by drivers schooled in the art of bribery. A courier gets through once a month from the Beirut government with civil servants' salaries that have continued uninterrupted.



Below the Litani: "Free Lebanon"

Maj. Haddad said that he negotiated last month with an envoy from the Lebanese Army commander on Beirut's bid to station a contingent of regular army troops in "Free Lebanon" as a symbol of sovereignty. The plan fell through, however, after he revealed the secret talks and, he said, Syrian troops refused to allow the Lebanese to move through Syrian lines.

"When everything was ready, I had to tell the people," Maj. Haddad said in an interview at Metulla in northern Israel. "You can't keep it a secret. Then, when the terrorists and the Syrians heard about it, they went crazy. Now they have stopped everything."

Maj. Haddad, a 42-year-old career officer who trained for a year at Ft. Benning, Ga., complains vehemently about the lack of U.S. support for his campaign against the Palestinians, and particularly about U.S. efforts to limit Israeli military support.

U.S. Pressure

Since Washington pressed Israel this fall to halt its shelling of Southern Lebanon with U.S.-supplied weapons, he said that "we feel the American pressure."

"It is forbidden to give us any American-made shells or things," he added.

Lebanon's Christians often have emphasized, in their struggle against the Palestinians, the European character that their education and history had imposed on the country. The three-year civil war in Beirut was in part a conflict between those who wanted to make Lebanon more a part of the Arab world and those — mostly Christians — who wanted to preserve its European heritage.

About half of "Free Lebanon" residents, however, are Moslem. These are predominantly from the Shiite sect, traditionally strong supporters of the Palestinians but increasingly resentful, along with their Christian neighbors, of the destruction that guerrillas raids and Israeli reprisals have brought to their villages.



United Press International

Demonstrators burn an American flag yesterday on the wall of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, the fourth such incident since last weekend. The protesters also burned effigy of President Carter.

Crowds March on U.S. Embassy

(Continued from Page 1)

that the hostages would be freed only under an order from Ayatollah Khomeini or in accordance with public opinion in Iran. "But we know the nation and the imam [Ayatollah Khomeini] will not make such a decision unless our demand [the extradition of the shah] is fulfilled by America," he said.

In Washington, State Department officials said that the United States had made its first contact with the ruling Iranian Revolutionary Council through the U.S. charge d'affaires, Bruce Laingen.

A department spokesman said that Mr. Laingen had had several discussions with Abdul Hasan Bani-Sadr, the acting head of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, in an effort to gain the release of the hostages. Ayatollah Khomeini, the de facto head of state, previously had forbidden any contact with U.S. representatives seeking the release of the hostages.

Arrest Reported

The Iranian state radio announced last night that Mr. Laingen, who had taken shelter at the Foreign Ministry, had been arrested and placed under heavy guard. Mr. Laingen was not at the embassy when it was seized last Sunday.

Sources said today that Mr. Laingen was still at the Foreign Ministry under some form of "house arrest." The state radio referred to him as "the former charge d'affaires."

In another development, Monsignor Annibale Bugnini, the Vatican envoy to Iran, arrived here yesterday. A spokesman said that he was carrying a message from Pope John Paul II to Ayatollah Khomeini concerning the hostages.

Meanwhile, a highly placed source in Prague said today that Czechoslovakia, whose relations with the United States have been severely strained by the recent trial of six Czech dissidents, may play a major role in the diplomatic efforts to free the hostages.

Spot-Market Prices Drop

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP) — Reports that Iran's oil exports have not ceased despite nearly a week of anti-U.S. turmoil pushed prices sharply lower today on the volatile spot markets for home heating oil and gasoline, traders reported.

"We're back to where we were a week ago," said Tom Kloza of the Oil Buyers' Guide, a newspaper that covers oil markets. "A little more reason is returning."

Iran is a major seller of oil on the spot market, where prices are nearly double those charged for oil under long-term contracts.

Some analysts speculated that Iran's 5-percent cutback in fourth-quarter deliveries of crude oil, retroactive to Oct. 1, might signal a further diversion of crude oil to the spot market, rather than a drop in production.

Iran reportedly sells 350,000 to 500,000 barrels of oil a day — 10 to 15 percent of its estimated output — on the spot market.

Vietnam's Orderly Exodus Is Throttled by Procedure

By John Burgess

BANGKOK, Nov. 9 (WP) — In a cardboard folder at the U.S. Embassy here are the names of 21,278 men, women and children who want to leave Vietnam. The list arrived from Hanoi last month. Refugee workers here quip that it is really a telephone directory for Cholon, the main Chinese district in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon).

The names were compiled by officials of the Vietnamese government, who typed them on brown paper and sent them out through the United Nations. Almost everyone on the list is ethnic Chinese.

The list appears to be Vietnam's latest effort to get action on the almost dormant "orderly departure" program concluded with the United Nations last spring. Through it Vietnam apparently hopes to send out large numbers of its unwanted Chinese ethnics from Ho Chi Minh City airport, with the cooperation of third countries like the United States.

So far only about 900 people have left this way. If the pace does not quicken, many analysts here believe, Vietnam could resume sending out fleets of rickety boats to show its displeasure.

Derelict Freighters

Last spring and summer, Hanoi provoked worldwide condemnation as hundreds of thousands of ethnic Chinese were put out to sea on derelict freighters and tiny fishing boats. Overloading and rough seas sank unknown numbers of the smaller vessels.

As members of the mercantile class and potential fifth-columnists for China, these people were doubly unwelcome in the new Vietnam. The exodus gained momentum, and 54,500 "boat people" reached the shores of neighboring countries, UN figures show.

Then the numbers dropped sharply. About 6,800 arrivals were recorded in August and 3,300 last month. World attention shifted from the boat people to a new wave of refugees fleeing by land from Cambodia into Thailand: "We have tried to do our best to switch off the tap," said an officer at the Vietnamese Embassy here. Many observers believe this was done because the boat fleets forced the world community to agree to help Vietnam get rid of its Chinese in a more orderly fashion.

At a refugee conference in Geneva in July, Vietnamese representative Phan Hien reiterated Hanoi's willingess to implement a plan worked out earlier with the United Nations to allow emigrants to leave legally.

Huge Numbers

He made proposals indicating hope that the program would involve huge numbers of people: construction of processing centers in Japan, China and the U.S.-administered island of Guam, and use of an airlift and ships to "quickly ferry emigrants" out of Vietnam.

The UN plans applied only to people leaving to join relatives overseas or allowed out for other humanitarian reasons. Vietnam's statements indicated, however, that it wanted to expand the plan to cover persons who "leave to earn their living abroad" — in other words, any number of refugees.

The 900 who have left under the UN program so far were family-reunion or humanitarian cases. Of the 350 who went to the United States, almost all had relatives who petitioned the U.S. government that the refugees be admitted to join them.

Departures have been so few in part because of bureaucracy and what American sources here term misunderstandings with the Vietnamese.

Earlier this year the United States sent Hanoi a list of 5,000 people with relatives in the United States. Hanoi thought all 5,000 were cleared for immediate entry, whereas the U.S. government was willing only to consider them — meaning a long process of interviews, medical tests and examinations of supporting papers as required by immigration law.

Vietnam was visibly ruffled, a source recalled. "It got to the point where they'd send us an aircraft manifest of people who'd fly out next week and we'd have to tell them who we'd take and who we wouldn't." Processing was further delayed by lack of U.S. consular staff here.

U.S. sources complain that there was obstruction from the Vietnamese side, too: U.S. requests to place four consular officials in Ho Chi Minh City were turned down.

For 'Military, Political Training'

U.S. Confirms Congo Youths Are in Cuba

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (UPI) — The U.S. State Department yesterday confirmed reports that about 600 young Congolese, ages 10 to 16, "are being sent to Cuba for up to 15 years of military and political training."

Spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said that the U.S. Embassy in Brazzaville, capital of the Congo, confirmed in a report that Cuba and the Congo have such an arrangement. But Mr. Carter said the State Department has no information to support charges that some of the youths are being sent against their will.

Reports from Africa last month said the children were selected by being invited to enter a national intelligence competition without being told that the winners — the brightest among the nation's children — would be parted from their families and sent to Cuba.

"I have a report from the embassy saying the Congolese government did announce that some 600 Congolese youth — 10 to 16 years old — are being sent to Cuba for up to 15 years of military and political training, in accordance with an agreement between the Congolese and Cuban governments," Mr. Carter said.

'No Information'

"The press reports we have seen have the Congolese president denying the allegation that the children are being sent against their wishes. We have no information which could confirm those reports or cast doubt on them."

Mr. Carter said Cuba has similar arrangements with Angola and Mozambique.

"The government of Angola has established exchange programs — billed as education — with the government of Cuba," he said. "Information on these programs is incomplete, but it does indicate the programs involve fewer than 3,000 students in both Angola and Mozambique. The extent to which the students are sent against their will is unclear, but we believe that for the most part the programs are voluntary."

Mr. Carter said, "There is ample precedence for large number of students — we seem to have quite a few in this country — from foreign cultures of all ages . . . I don't feel the necessity to defend or justify the programs involving the nationals of two other countries."

Ethiopia Sends Children

BELGRADE, Nov. 9 (AP) — Ethiopia has been sending children to Cuba for education and "revolutionary directives" for several years, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said today.

Tanjug quoted Ethiopian officials as saying the children were being sent to Cuba for education and training at the expense of the Havana government.

President Mengistu Haile Mariam took part in ceremonies yesterday marking the departure of about 1,200 children for schooling in Cuba. Tanjug added that a group of 1,200 Ethiopian children went last year for schooling to Havana.

Rome Policeman Slain

ROME, Nov. 9 (Reuters) — A 24-year-old Rome policeman, Michele Granato, was shot and killed outside his home here today by an unidentified man.

Kenya Vote Ousts Aides Of Kenyatta

NAIROBI, Nov. 9 (Reuters) — The Kenyan electorate has voted one-third of the Cabinet of the late President Jomo Kenyatta out of office, incomplete results of yesterday's parliamentary elections showed today.

For the first time since Kenya became independent 15 years ago, a white man won election to the 108-member Parliament — and largely on the strength of black votes. He is Philip Leakey, 30, son of anthropologists Louis and Mary Leakey.

Six members of the 19-strong Cabinet have been defeated and political observers said that others were also likely to lose their seats, as the counting continued.

President Daniel Arap Moi, who succeeded Mr. Kenyatta and kept the Kenyatta Cabinet for 15 months, has made clear that he intends to impose his own stamp on the government after the elections.

A lawyer of Indian descent, Krishna Gantama, became the first Asian in the Parliament since 1969. Mr. Kenyatta's right-hand man, Mbiyu Koinange, lost his seat. Mr. Moi already had demoted him from minister of state in the president's office to minister of natural resources.

Others ousted included Power and Communications Minister Isaac Omolo Okero, who only recently was elected chairman of the sole political party, the Kenyan African National Union; Minister of Public Works Nathan Mmoko, also a senior KANU official; Labor Minister James Nyamweya; Education Minister Taita Towett, and Water Resources Minister Julius Kiano.

Ministers who fought hard battles and won included Defense Minister James Gichuru and Foreign Minister Mumyua Waiyaki.

China Gets UN Food For Refugee Relief

ROME, Nov. 9 (AP) — The UN Food and Agriculture Organization has approved a grant of $6,966,000 worth of food aid requested by China to help feed refugees from Vietnam in China, the FAO announced yesterday. This is the first time that China has applied for aid under the UN World Food Program.

Under the program, 22,500 tons of wheat, 1,125 tons of edible oil and 900 tons of milk powder will be sent as emergency aid over a period of five months. The beneficiaries of the food are to include 130,000 children and 20,000 disabled elderly persons.

Challenge In Bolivia

(Continued from Page 1)

and nearly mobbed when he left after the speech. He clearly has become the leading symbol of resistance to the new military government. Several members of Congress said after his speech that it now appears that Congress will re-endorse Mr. Guevara as Bolivia's legal president.

For the last few days, mediators between the new military authorities and Congress have been trying to reach an agreement whereby a member of Congress, probably its president, Lydia Geiler, would become co-president with Col. Natusch.

That formula, which already had lost support in Congress because the country's largest labor union refused to nominate a third figure for a three-member presidential junta, was almost certainly killed by Mr. Guevara's speech, several members of Congress said.

Return to Barracks

After recounting how he tried to dissuade the military from going ahead with the coup, which provoked civilian resistance that has resulted so far in at least 70 dead and hundreds wounded, Mr. Guevara called on the military to recognize its mistake and return to its barracks. "Bolivia is now confronted with the alternatives of converting itself into a country occupied by the military, or defending its liberty and right of self-government," he told Congress.

"The armed forces, for their part, are confronted with the dilemma of shooting their brothers or returning to their barracks and allowing the people to continue with the democratic process that so many have sacrificed themselves for and which has cost so much."

During the 40-minute drive from the house where he spent the afternoon to Congress in the center of La Paz, Mr. Guevara chatted nervously with companions in a yellow Mercedes driven by a fashionably dressed woman. Inside the car, beside the driver and Mr. Guevara, were a bodyguard, Congressman Oscar Boniface and the Washington Post correspondent.

Before leaving the hideout, Mr. Guevara rehearsed his speech, settled on the safest route to Congress and planned his exit through the congressional kitchen.

Force Sought For Rhodesia

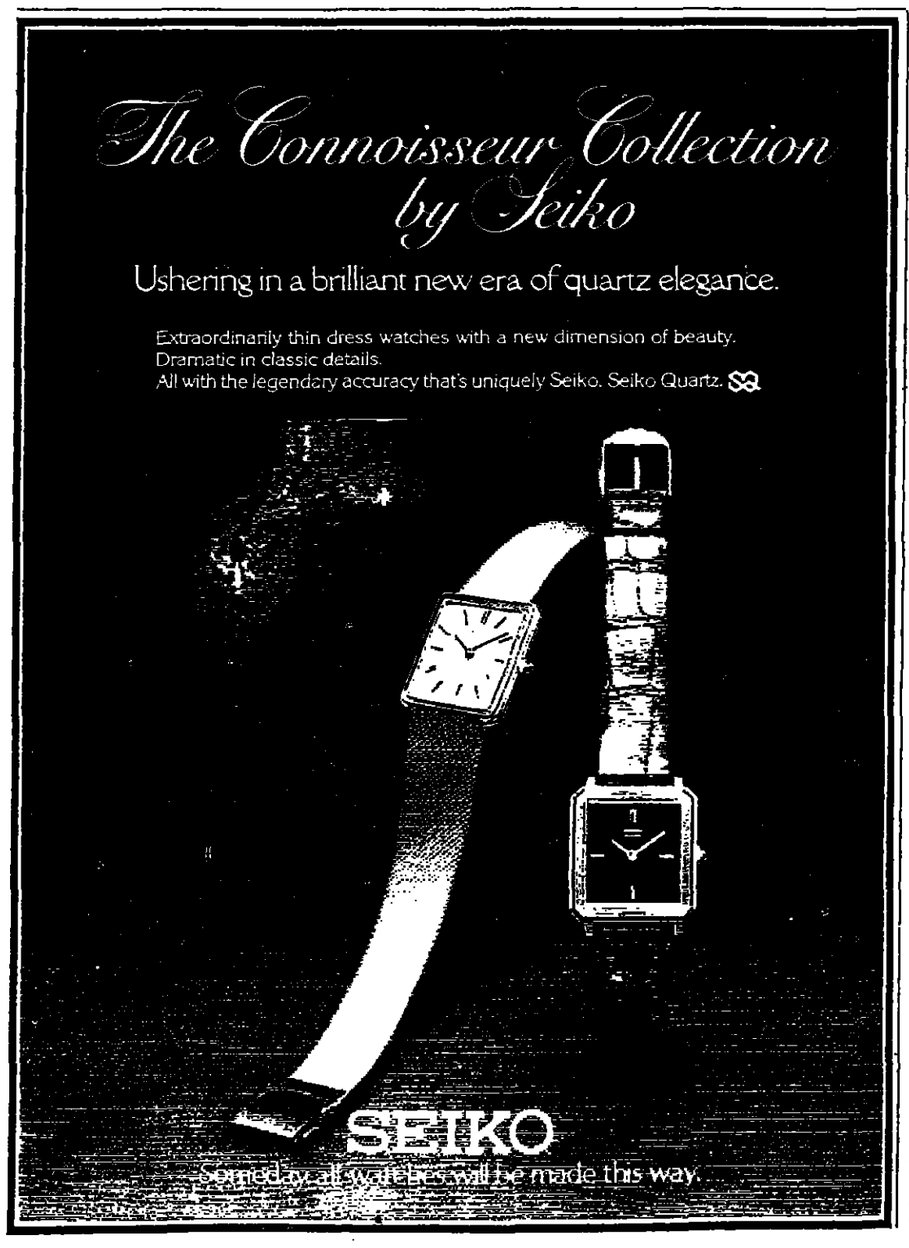
(Continued from Page 1)

"dirty tactics" to bring about Rhodesian independence, Mr. Kaunda arrived here and began talks yesterday with Mrs. Thatcher and leaders of the Front to save the stalled negotiations.

The conference marked time yesterday while Mr. Kaunda sought to mediate. There was a flurry when the front leaders failed to show up for scheduled talks, an action that Lord Carrington termed a "discourtesy." Those are strong words for a British foreign secretary.

Zambian sources said the British knew that front leaders Mr. Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo were meeting at the time with Mr. Kaunda. The sources called the British pique "childish." Later Mr. Kaunda talked with Mrs. Thatcher and attended a dinner that she gave in his honor.

In an interview aboard his flight to London, Mr. Kaunda had warned that Britain must carry out elections in a "fair and just manner," adding that "dirty tactics" such as quick elections would not work. "It is none of my business to install the Patriotic Front in power, and none of Britain's business to install [Prime Minister Abel] Muzorewa in power," he said.



n Victory for Carter

enate Votes $20 Billion or Synthetic-Fuel Effort

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 — The S. Senate approved yesterday a 4-billion energy production and nservation bill that would gen- ate the biggest single-project fed- al spending program since World ar II.

The vote was a key victory for esident Carter's energy program, ith its strong emphasis on the de- lopment of synthetic fuels to re- duce U.S. dependence on imported oil.

Approximately $20 billion of the $34 billion would be spent to develop synthetic fuels, including oil from shale, gas and liquids from coal, and alcohol from farm crops and agricultural wastes.

The vote was 65 to 19 to approve the omnibus energy bill. It will be sent to a conference with the House, which approved a modest $3-billion synthetic-fuels measure during the summer.

Administration officials are confident that most of the Senate bill's provisions will be retained for final congressional approval.

The Senate gave Mr. Carter much of what he sought for synthetic-fuels development. He originally proposed an immediate grant of $88 billion in spending powers. The Senate agreed to $20 billion for first-stage plants and provided for the president to ask Congress later for the rest of the money.

Measures Added

The Senate fattened the overall bill this week, adding conservation measures favored by various legislators.

The final bill includes these spending proposals:

- $3.3 billion in loans for homeowners making up to $40,000 a year to help them to pay for insulation and other energy-saving measures.
- $2.4 billion in direct payments for energy conservation to families with incomes up to $16,000.
- $5 billion for loans and price guarantees to encourage production of liquid fuels from farm crops and wood.
- $1.6 billion to buy additional oil for the nation's strategic petroleum reserve.
- $750 million for geothermal energy, power produced by harnessing natural hot water and steam deposits in the earth.

Some of the provisions will be removed from the final bill, predicted Sen. Bennett Johnston, D-La., the Democratic floor manager for the bill.

"This is a conservation wish-list," he said. "These are all good programs, but we have to get them in conference to get them down to manageable size."

The final Senate bill "represents the largest energy enterprise in the history of the country," said Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., whose original synthetic-fuels proposal was essentially adopted by the Senate Energy Committee and endorsed by the White House as the legislative vehicle for the president's program.

Postwar Record

Cabinet departments such as Defense have larger spending bills for their general operations. But the Senate energy bill, considered as a single piece of legislation written for a specific purpose, is the biggest spending effort since the munitions programs of World War II.

The legislation would permit the government to own synthetic-fuels plants if efforts fail to attract private investment in the new fuels. The facilities would be government-owned and operated by outside contractors.

As the Senate worked toward the final vote, leading Carter administration officials, confronted by public concern over mounting energy costs, met major oil company executives yesterday and urged them to show restraint in future price increases.

© Los Angeles Times

Prank Targets At West Point: Women Cadets

WEST POINT, N.Y., Nov. 9 (AP) — The head of the U.S. Military Academy said today that some women cadets were forced to kill chickens, were thrown into showers and were tied to trees during last summer's training exercises.

The incidents also led to the resignations of a male and female cadet who were dating, said Lt. Gen. Andrew Goodpaster, the superintendent of the academy.

Gen. Goodpaster said that about 20 cadets were involved in the incidents last summer, which he termed "crude and obscene."

He said that women cadets were forced to kill the chickens by biting across the tendons of the chickens' necks. "They would pick out the woman in the platoon who seemed to be the most squeamish and call on her to do it," he said.

Such incidents had occurred at the academy in the past, but had always been taken to be good-humored jokes, the general said. "Here, there was a tone of malicious intent," he added.

The cadets who participated in the incidents will be disciplined with demerits or reduction in rank, he said.



Associated Press

Sen. Edward Kennedy greets supporters in Boston earlier this week after announcing his candidacy for president.

Kennedy Regarded Abroad With Uncertainty, Fascination

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (WP) — The beginning of a third Kennedy presidential campaign in a generation is being handled with careful attention in Moscow, puzzlement in Peking and a mixture of fascination and wariness in other world capitals, Washington Post foreign correspondents report.

Foreign reactions to the declared candidacy of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., vary widely, but seem to contain common threads of uncertainty about his true position on a number of key issues and a certain amount of nostalgia for what — in retrospect — seem to be the simpler times of the 1961-63 presidency of John F. Kennedy.

That nostalgia is only part of the foreign fascination with Teddy Kennedy, the survey of Post correspondents suggests.

Equally important has been the wide exposure of Sen. Kennedy to foreign leaders and public opinion through the intensive working trips he has undertaken to virtually every major world capital in recent years. This has been reinforced in the last month by a busy schedule of interviews that Sen. Kennedy has granted foreign media.

The Soviet media has paid more positive and careful attention to Sen. Kennedy over the years than to any other American political figure, Post correspondent Kevin Klose reported from Moscow. Sen. Kennedy received extensive coverage during 1974 and 1978 visits, which included lengthy conferences with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, who is said to have a special high regard for Sen. Kennedy.

Chinese Reaction

The view that emerges in conversations with Communist Party members, bureaucrats and others is that Sen. Kennedy may be the inheritor of John Kennedy's advocacy of confidence-building measures like the 1963 treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, Mr. Klose notes. Sen. Kennedy's support for strategic arms control, detente and other bilateral accords are frequently reported in the Soviet media, although not in detail.

It is Sen. Kennedy's support for the SALT-2 arms treaty that is most troubling for the Chinese, who are at the same time pleased with his early support for normalization of U.S.-China relations, correspondent Jay Mathews reported from Peking.

Peking's official attitude toward any U.S. politician depends almost entirely on that politician's public position toward the Soviet Union, Mr. Mathews noted. One diplomat jokingly said that the Chinese seemed to feel Sen. Kennedy "tends to be soft on communism" because of his support for SALT and detente.

Sen. Kennedy visited China during his Christmas holidays in 1977 and told Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping that he supported a strong U.S. defense policy. He also visited schools, private homes and a prison, and urged the Chinese to loosen their restrictions on emigration of people with families in the United States.

The Chinese have liberalized emigration since Sen. Kennedy's visit. Sen. Kennedy's staff adviser for foreign policy, Jan Kalicki, visited Peking in August to maintain the Kennedy contact.

In Paris, Bonn and London the Kennedy candidacy has provoked no enthusiasm from the governments or media but is attracting wide interest.

The French media are treating Sen. Kennedy like a star, and a winner, Ronald Koven reported from Paris. French magazines are devoting covers to "The Kennedy Myth" and he is being featured in lengthy television interviews.

In Bonn

Although the Kennedy name has a special ring in West Germany because of President Kennedy's *"Ich bin ein Berliner"* (I am a Berliner") declaration, it is not at all clear that Sen. Kennedy can benefit from the emotional symbolism, according to Michael Getler in Bonn. Bonn's leadership is showing no great enthusiasm for the candidate who, the West Germans fear, may emphasize social programs at the expense of defense spending.

Sen. Kennedy's reputation as a big government spender is also out of fashion in Margaret Thatcher's Britain, Leonard Downie Jr. reported. The senator's Irish Catholic heritage also bothers Britons and the unease is intensified by his support for the principle of the unification of Ireland and British-ruled Northern Ireland.

Even in the Middle East, where Sen. Kennedy's strongly pro-Israel stands might be expected to produce a clear profile of reaction, he is viewed with mixed expectations and no small measure of wariness.



Associated Press

A Kennedy supporter in campaign regalia as 1980 drive gets under way.

William Claiborne in Jerusalem said that Israeli officials are treating the upcoming Democratic primary with extreme care in light of Israeli's $3.4-billion aid request now before the Carter administration.

Conservative advisers close to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin have not been reassured by Sen. Kennedy's declarations on the Middle East, which included a new message to Mr. Begin last week re-emphasizing Sen. Kennedy's opposition to any U.S. negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization and his support for an undivided Jerusalem.

But Mr. Begin's advisers appear to be encouraged by their perception of the Kennedys as a tribe of traditional internationalists who would reverse what is often seen in Israel as a U.S. retreat from commitments to a global role. Moreover, they like the fact that Sen. Kennedy is a Democratic Party regular and would work with a party establishment that has friends of Israeli in its top ranks.

In Defense System

Expert Details Soviet Use Of Technology From U.S.

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (WP) — A government intelligence expert said yesterday that it was "a reasonable assumption" that the Soviet Union used sophisticated machinery purchased from the United States six years ago to develop the new, accurate guidance system in its SS-18, the largest and most destructive intercontinental ballistic missile in operation today.

Jack Vorona, assistant vice director for scientific and technical intelligence of the Defense Intelligence Agency, also told a Senate Armed Services subcommittee that:

- Some of the trucks produced by a plant built with U.S. technology are being used by the military and the plant's excess engines may be destined for other military vehicles.
- Illegally diverted IBM 360 and 370 computers may have been the cornerstone for a computer system that directs Warsaw Pact air defense.
- A student exchange program permitted the Soviet Union to send a young engineer to the United States to study "fuel-air explosives" — a large-blast weapon system. The man, Mr. Vorona testified, is now involved in the Soviet fuel-air explosive program.

Bid to Curtail Sales

Mr. Vorona's testimony may signal a new attempt to curtail commercial sales sharply and limit academic exchanges with the Soviet Union by government officials who believe that the United States should take a harder line with Moscow.

Sen. Harry Byrd Jr., Ind-Va., who chaired the hearing, asked Mr. Vorona, "Would it be accurate to say American know-how is being used to develop the Soviet war machine?"

"Yes sir, very accurate," the witness replied.

That view, however, is not held throughout the government, as battles within various administrations in the last 20 years have shown.

By law, the Commerce Department must license sales of certain goods to the Soviet Union in a process that has been the focus of continuing controversy. In 1973 and 1974, for example, the Pentagon opposed, but the Commerce Department and the White House finally approved, the sale of 164 precision miniature ball bearing grinding machines.

Those machines, Mr. Vorona said yesterday "are making a distinctive contribution to the Soviet military effort, and could very well be producing the precision miniature ball bearings used in current and follow-on high quality" guidance system aboard Soviet ballistic missiles.

Mr. Vorona touched on another matter of controversy involving Soviet trade by calling attention to "an Austrian firm" that is the world's leading producer of equipment used to make high-quality artillery tubes.

The Soviet Union, he said, has purchased "probably hundreds of millions of dollars worth" of this company's machinery, and now "has the greatest gun-barrel manufacturing capability in the world."

One of Mr. Vorona's charges — that the Soviet-U.S. student exchange program "has been detrimental to the U.S." — was challenged in part by an official involved in the program who asked to remain anonymous.

Mr. Vorona said that some Soviet students, by previous training the equals of U.S. Ph.D.s, have involved themselves in projects in "hard sciences," such as advanced electronics and computer technology.

Conversely, Mr. Vorona said, American students going to the Soviet Union tend to concentrate on "language, history, social sciences."

He said that he doubted that the Soviet Union would permit U.S. exchange students to do work in higher mathematics, laser technology and other advanced fields with potential military applications.

However, an official of the National Academy of Sciences said privately that the Russians have granted study visas to an unusually high number of U.S. mathematicians.

Bavaria Deports 2 PLO Men Held For Terror Plot

MUNICH, Nov. 9 (AP) — Two members of the Palestine Liberation Organization who had been imprisoned in Bavaria for plotting terrorist activities were deported today to Lebanon, the Bavarian government said.

Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavaraian premier, said that the men, both 33-year-old Lebanese, were put aboard a Beirut-bound airliner at the "urgent wish of the federal government," which feared that the PLO would attack West Germans in an effort to force the release of the prisoners.

The Lebanese were identified as Mohammed Hamadee, held in Landshut, and Alim Seyaan, imprisoned at Straubing. A Bavarian court sentenced them in July to 2½-year terms for planning terrorist attacks in West Germany.

Seyaan and Hamadee were arrested last April at the Austrian border in a car carrying explosives, bomb fuses and false passports. They were accused of plotting attacks on an El Al airliner at a West German airport and other targets, including an oil refinery.

Healey Cautions Labor Factions Against Feuding

LONDON, Nov. 9 (Reuters) — Leading Labor Party politician Denis Healey today warned that the party might break up into "a dwindling band of squabbling sects" if it continued its bitter ideological feuds.

He accused the leftist-dominated National Executive Committee, which is trying to assume authority over party policy, of mounting a sustained attack on former Prime Minister James Callaghan, the party leader, and other Labor moderates.

Mr. Healey, a former chancellor of the exchequer who many expect to succeed Mr. Callaghan as party leader, accused the NEC of mismanaging the party's organization and finances.

He also suggested that it was trying to cover up a report on how Trotskyites and other extremists had infiltrated the party at grassroots level.

Huang Hua to Bucharest

BELGRADE, Nov. 9 (UPI) — Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua left here today for Bucharest after a three-day visit to Yugoslavia and talks with President Tito and Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec.

U.S. Asked For Nuclear Cleanup Aid

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (WP) — eneral Public Utilities Corp., wner of the Three Mile Island nu- ear power plant, said yesterday at it is seeking federal help in pay- g the costs of cleaning up the amaged reactor.

GPU President Herman Dieck- mp told the Senate nuclear regula- on subcommittee that if negotia- ons with the Energy Department re successful, the help would be in e form of federally funded re- arch projects that would treat the fter accident, in which radiation as released into the atmosphere, s an educational experience.

"This is an important opportuni- y to add to the nation's nuclear ex- ertise," he said, and he hoped for a fairly significant participation by he government and by the electric power industry itself."

Research Opportunity

While making it clear to reporters fter the hearing that he would be elighted to have any direct aid rom the government or even sell it is damaged goods, Mr. Dieckamp ressed that he was not negotiating for a bailout such as the Chrysler Corp. is seeking from the government.

Instead, he said, the Energy Department already plans to fund research that could be conducted either at Three Mile Island or on materials from the site for which the government would pay GPU access fees and material costs. Mr. Dieckamp cited development of decontamination methods, studies of hot core behavior and removal and experimental work on damaged fuel pellets as examples.

Cleanup is expected to cost $400 million and GPU is insured for $300 million in damage to its property. "Every little bit helps," Mr. Dieckamp said.

Herbert Feinroth, chief of the Energy Department's reactor evaluation branch and the negotiator of the arrangement, said he had no idea how much would be spent but that it would be "nonsubstantial."

Learning About Safety

"It's not giving them money. It's a convenient way of learning more about reactor safety," he said. "We're not even considering direct grants."

Mr. Dieckamp noted that Virginia Electric and Power Co. has a $5-million arrangement with the Energy Department to provide one of its damaged steam generators for study. "That's a possible parallel," Mr. Dieckamp said.

Asked by Chairman Gary Hart, D-Colo., whether GPU would guarantee the Three Mile Island cleanup should the operating utility, Metropolitan Edison Co., a GPU subsidiary, go bankrupt, Mr. Dieckamp said, "I can't answer that. It's very complicated . . . We've already spent $100 million."

The Pennsylvania Utilities Commission is expected to decide next month the question of ratepayers' shares in the cost, and that will be crucial in the company's financial future, Mr. Dieckamp said.

He noted that some consideration is being given to converting the damaged reactor from nuclear to coal, once the site is cleaned up.

Atlantan Donates Coca-Cola Stock

School Gets $100 Million, Believed Largest U.S. Gift

By Howell Raines

ATLANTA, Nov. 9 (NYT) — Robert Woodruff, the retired Coca-Cola chairman known as this city's "anonymous donor," gave Emory University a $100-million gift yesterday that is believed to be a record U.S. philanthropic donation.

The gift, in the form of 3 million shares of Coca-Cola stock, is of such magnitude "that every time Coca-Cola goes up $1, the endowment increases by $3 million or thereabouts," Henry Bowden, the chairman of Emory's board of trustees, said at a news conference.

Mr. Woodruff, 90, did not attend the conference, which took place in a room named for him within a building named for him on a campus that is sometimes known as "Coca-Cola U."

The gift announced yesterday brings Mr. Woodruff's donations to Emory to $210 million and his total contributions to civic and educational causes in Atlanta to $350 million. It continues a tradition whereby Emory's fortunes have been linked to those of Coca-Cola and its executives. Starting in 1914, the family of Asa Candler, who popularized the soft drink, gave the school a total of $21 million.

Emory is the South's richest private university, and its endowment of $270 million ranks 11th nationally, narrowly trailing such institutions as Yale and Princeton. "We're within shooting distance; we're hot on their trail," said James Laney, the president of Emory. The Yale-trained theologian said that Mr. Woodruff's gift will give Emory, which has about 7,500 students, "the capacity to emerge as one of the principal institutions of higher learning in the United States in the next decade."

Dr. Laney said that the latest donation brings Emory's holdings in the Coca-Cola Co. to 5 million shares. The stock, of which there are 123.5 million shares, closed trading on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday at 33½.

The opinion that Mr. Woodruff had set a U.S. and presumably a world record for the size of single gift came from the Philanthropic Digest. James Chapman, a publicity-shy oil man who died in 1966, gave away $100 million, but he scattered it over three states. Buck Duke, the tobacco heir, gave $100 million to the North Carolina university that had been renamed for his brother, but he spread the gifts over many years. Trinity College in Nashville, Tenn., changed its name to Vanderbilt University while receiving $10 million from Cornelius Vanderbilt and his heirs. The first contributor of record to a surviving institution of higher learning was John Harvard, who gave books and some money to a new college in Cambridge, Mass., in 1638.

Drifted Into It

Mr. Woodruff, who retired as board chairman of the Coca-Cola Co. in 1955, drifted into philanthropy, according to Pat Watters, the author of "Coca-Cola: An Illustrated History."

"It started out with him getting upset with all these people on his plantation having malaria," the author said. "Then his mother got cancer. He started solving his personal problems with money and that got him into it. I'm sure the tax laws had something to do with it, too."

Indeed, his first gift of $50,000 went for a cancer clinic at Emory in 1934. As the gifts grew, however, Mr. Woodruff reluctantly dropped the condition of secrecy that went with his donations. It had become a running joke for recipients to credit "an anonymous donor" when everyone in Atlanta knew that only the Coca-Cola chairman could afford to pass out parks, hospitals and libraries.

The gift announced yesterday amounted to a total transfer of assets of the Emily and Ernest Woodruff Fund, Inc., named for the philanthropist's parents, to Emory. But Boisfeuillet Jones, the president of the fund, said that the Woodruff philanthropies will go on.

There is $20 million in Mr. Woodruff's Trebor Foundation, and Mr. Woodruff's personal fortune, based on huge holdings of Coca-Cola stock, may go to his favorite charities. "It's considerably more than $100 million," Mr. Jones said. "You can get that from analyzing the Coca-Cola stock proxy statements."

U.S. Aircraft Executives Are Charged With Fraud

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP) — McDonnell Douglas Corp. and four top officials of the aircraft manufacturer were indicted today on fraud and conspiracy charges stemming from the alleged payment of more than $7 million to promote sales abroad of DC-10 airplanes.

The 11-count indictment, returned in U.S. District Court here, named James McDonnell III, corporate vice president and director, John Brizendine, president of Douglas Aircraft, Charles Forsyth, executive vice president of Douglas Aircraft, and Sherman Pruitt-Jr., sales manager for the aircraft company.

The company could not be reached immediately for comment.

The government charged that McDonnell Douglas of St. Louis, the biggest U.S. defense contractor, concealed $1.6 million in payments to Pakistan International Airlines for the sale of four of the company's wide-bodied DC-10s.

The company also was accused of concealing from the U.S. Export-Import Bank more than $6 million in payoffs to airline personnel and government officials in South Korea, the Philippines, Venezuela and Zaire in connection with the sale of DC-10s and DC-9s.

The indictment said that more than $1 million was paid to four Pakistanis, including Afsar Husain, former planning director of the Pakistani airline.

The indictment said that among those receiving payoffs were C.H. Cho and C.K. Cho, owners of Korean Airlines Inc.; Benigo Toda Jr. and Richard Brown, board chairman and vice president respectively of Philippine Airline Inc.; Roberto d'Erizans, managing director of Linea Aeropostal Venezalano, and a vice president of the company, Julio Garcia Vallenilla; a Mr. Eketebi, minister of transportation, and Sanbwa Pida Nbagni, governor of the National Bank of Zaire.

If convicted, the defendants face a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine on conspiracy charges, five years and a $1,000 fine for mail and wire fraud, and a $10,000 fine for making false statements.

The investigation represents a potential further setback for McDonnell Douglas, which is still reeling from investigations surrounding the crash of a DC-10 in Chicago last May.

The National Transportation Safety Board is to report later this year on the cause of that crash, in which 273 persons died. McDonnell Douglas has charged that American Airlines practiced poor maintenance on the aircraft, and American has accused McDonnell Douglas of faulty design work.

U.S. Judge Says Airline Can Bar Pilots Over 40

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (WP) — A federal judge ruled here yesterday that in the interest of air safety American Airlines may legally refuse to hire new pilots over age 40.

U.S. District Judge Charles Richey rejected the argument of a man, 43, whom the airline had refused to hire as a flight officer. The man had been joined in his suit against the airline by the Labor Department, which said the airline was violating the Age Discrimination Employment Act, which protects persons between 40 and 65 from discriminatory hiring practices.

Judge Richey found, however, that the airline's refusal to hire persons over 40 as pilots was allowable because it was a "bona fide occupational qualification" connected with air safety.

Avis Must Pay In Rape Case

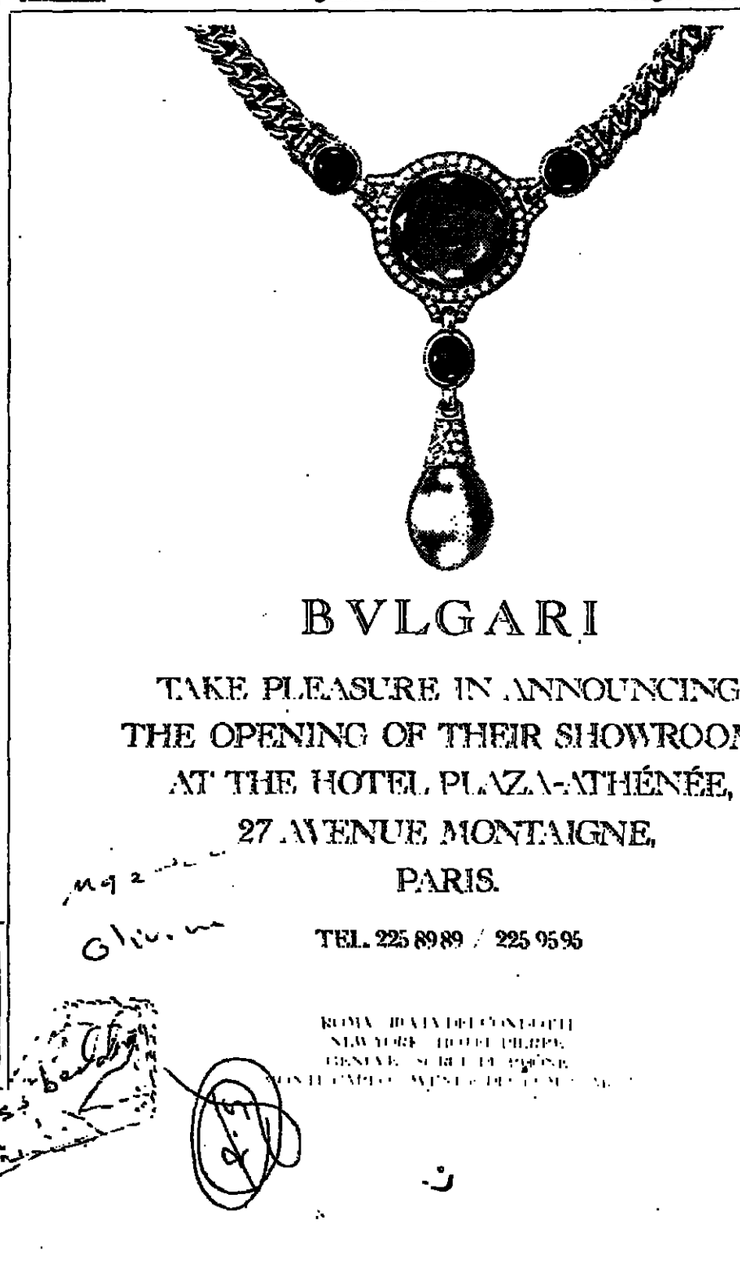
FRANKLIN, Ind., Nov. 9 (UPI) — A jury has ordered Avis Rent-A-Car Inc. to pay $800,000 to a woman employee raped by a fellow worker. The jury said that Avis was negligent in hiring the man, who was assigned to protect women employees by escorting them to their cars.

The 26-year-old man has been sentenced to life in prison for raping two Avis employees. The other rape victim has also filed suit.

The plaintiffs argued that Avis had failed to investigate the man's background and said that he had a rape charge pending in connection with a former job when the car rental agency hired him.

Tremors Hit Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Nov. 9 (Reuters) — Twelve earth tremors shook Yugoslavia's southern Adriatic coast early today, but officials reported no casualties or damage.



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Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, November 10-11, 1979

The Stakes in Iran

There have been good reasons for responsible Americans to hold their tongues about the outrage in Iran this past week. No one, plainly, has a really good plan to assure the rescue of the 60 hostages and other vulnerable Americans in that disintegrating society. John Connally was quick to cast blame; he seems to believe it is sinful only to appease a foreign crowd. But given the widespread frustration of Americans, the wonder is that so many political figures have understood the predicament of the president — and of the hostages — and taken care not to goad the nation into frenzied action.

The offstage whispering, however, seems to dwell on two extreme responses: Get rid of the shah or call out the cavalry. They deserve some ventilation before glib conclusions gain public favor.

* * *

Whatever one's view of the shah, he was admitted to the United States, rightly or wrongly, because he was sick and powerless. Iran's student warriors may not know that, but Ayatollah Khomeini does. He knows that Washington tried to appease him by discouraging the shah from settling in the United States in the first place. The ayatollah also knows that the Carter administration gave him military aid to crush various rebels and encouraged American business to help rebuild his economy. If all that was not enough to preserve an elementary diplomatic civility, it can only be because the ayatollah needed this contest of will. The suspicion grows that to salvage his power in the streets of Tehran, he found it necessary to reopen a unifying battle against the shah and America. No shameful ransom will dissolve such calculated hostility.

Some may think the shah is not worth the risk to 60 American lives. But if they do not see dishonor in trading him, they need at least to recognize that paying blackmail to a government that kidnaps diplomats can only invite further humiliations, and not only by Iran. Above all, they need to understand that bargaining away the rights of immunity and sanctuary that have been violated at the Tehran embassy would destroy the rules that even warring nations normally observe to protect human life and communication the world over. That cause far transcends the shah.

So why not send the troops and get it over with? It may come to that if the hostages are harmed. But Tehran is not Entebbe Airport; a huge force would be needed to seize the hostages and protect their evacuation. The casualties would be great, especially among those being saved. And hundreds of other Americans in Iran would suffer the vengeance of the mob.

Moreover, a temporary invasion could well rescue the ayatollah from the collapse his policies have brought near. As Steven Erlanger wrote in The New Republic before the embassy was seized, the embattled priest has managed to excommunicate nearly all of the forces of the middle class, the left and the military that united to topple the shah — leaving only the priests and the formidable but incoherent mass of the poor. "And they are hardly enough to preserve anything but a prolonged anarchy." That is why Khomeini has been inventing plots and American devils.

Delay, then, is a prudent course if it can be used to obtain the release of the captives without revivifying the ayatollah's gasping regime. But that delay and those efforts should not be allowed to confuse the other interests that the United States is determined to protect. The Iranian authorities should have been on clearer notice all week that they will be deemed responsible for the fate of all Americans in their country. And the world needs to understand that American and other emissaries will discuss, but not bargain for, the release of the hostages.

If the Palestine Liberation Organization, for example, wants to improve its reputation among Americans by arranging an evacuation, that is one thing. But if the PLO were to replace the ayatollah as ransom collector by demanding official recognition in exchange for its help, that is quite another matter.

Even this much speculation can cause damage in such a volatile situation. But this episode promises to trigger a heated debate about America's standing in the world. The nation's purpose ought to be clear even before it knows whether its tactics were right.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Kennedy on Energy — Wrong

Sen. Edward Kennedy's energy policy invites attention. He's in favor of a moratorium on building more nuclear reactors (cheers from the audience). He's in favor of reducing American dependence on foreign oil (scattered applause). He's in favor of continued controls on oil prices (loud cheering). But how do you fit these various positions together? (Silence.)

Any prolonged nuclear moratorium is going to drive up oil imports. One way to hold them down — the only way that has actually and demonstrably worked — is to let prices rise. But the purpose of controls is to keep prices down.

Sen. Kennedy would probably answer by citing the legislation that he introduced last July for federal grants and loans to encourage conservation. That's on the right track. But here we come to an uncomfortable fact. Conservation doesn't produce much until prices start upward.

The experience with automobile fuel efficiency is a good example. The efficiency of American cars has been rising steadily to meet the standards that Congress wisely imposed in 1975. But when gasoline prices remain constant, more efficient cars only make it cheaper to drive — and people react by driving more.

Over the past decade there have been two times, and only two, when the consumption of gasoline in the United States dropped. The first was in 1974, when the price shot upward in the oil crisis. For the next four years the price rose slowly. In real terms — adjusted for inflation — it actually declined a little. Then came the second oil crisis and another big jump in the price. Although there are now several million more cars on the road than a year ago, driving and gasoline consumption are both significantly below last year's levels.

Consumption responds to price, not to automobile efficiency. The purpose of pushing up efficiency is to keep people from being hurt as gasoline gets more expensive. If you were driving the typical American car in 1973, getting about 13 miles to the gallon, you went a mile on 3 cents' worth of gas. If you're getting the same mileage today, you're paying more than 7 cents a mile. But if you're driving a typical new American car (and driving it carefully), you're getting along for about a nickel a mile. And if you switched to a subcompact that can go 35 miles on a gallon, you are paying the same 3 cents that you did in 1973.

Greater efficiency — that is, conservation — holds down the cost of driving despite a rising price of fuel. That also holds down the amount of gasoline that the country uses, in turn holding down imports. But the past six years' experience demonstrates forcefully that it works only as prices rise.

Sen. Kennedy is altogether right in saying that the country has to cut its dependence on foreign oil. The best and fairest way to do it is to impose a stiff tax on gasoline and use the revenues to cut other taxes. That returns the money to Americans rather than sending it off to people like, for example, the present Iranian government. But the only presidential candidate with the courage to suggest such a thing is a Republican, Rep. John Anderson of Illinois.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Big Stick

Ironically, the United States, which derided the British lion as a mangy, toothless beast, has begun to show large expanses of its own gums. American influence has waned to the point where lesser nations thumb their noses and defy the United States to hit back. The wheel has turned full cycle as the American people have discovered their own impotence.

Back in 1901, Theodore Roosevelt advised: "Speak softly and carry a big stick." Americans have discarded the stick and the nation's voice has sunk to a whisper. . . If the next president can supply the forceful leadership americans are now beginning to realize they need after all, his people will have to remember the bitter lessons of 1979. The burden of world leadership requires that they never relax their grip of the big stick for an instant.

— *From the Johannesburg Star.*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 10, 1904

NEW YORK — The Herald, in a leading news article, says that Mr. Roosevelt is elected to President by probably a greater plurality in the popular vote than was ever cast for a Presidential nominee, and by a larger majority in the Electoral College than was ever given before. The result is a vote of confidence in Mr. Roosevelt of such an emphatic character as to stagger an ordinary man, and overwhelm him with responsibilities with which that vote will invest him during the next four years. The people have decided in unmistakable terms in favor of the Washington Administration, and against any change in the existing business conditions.

Fifty Years Ago

November 10, 1929

PHILADELPHIA — Mr. Leopold Stokowski, director of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, would abolish what he considers the "medieval custom" of hand-clapping at concerts. Suddenly turning on a fashionable audience at the Academy of Music here after it had interrupted the performance of a Beethoven symphony by applauding a particularly well-rendered passage, he launched his appeal. "This strange beating together of the hands," the famous director admonished, "not only has no meaning, but is extremely annoying, and," he glared, "sometimes rude." There was a moment of amazed silence, and then the entire audience applauded loudly.



Carter's Prudent Diplomacy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Carter has been knocked around recently for what his political opponents and even some of his supporters call a lack of "leadership," but he has been leading us through the latest Iranian crisis with admirable restraint, and deserves the patience and support of the nation.

So far as one can judge, there is a sense of humiliation and even anger in the United States about the events in Tehran. It would have been very easy for Carter, and politically popular in the short run, to express his sense of outrage over the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the capture of his officials there — to threaten or even to use military force to liberate them.

He has refused to do so, not only because such action would almost certainly result in the massacre of the officials he is trying to save, but because, while the diplomatic situation now seems rather hopeless, he has not yet used all the peaceful diplomatic options at his disposal.

Failing Leaders

We are confronted in Tehran with a fanatic and irrational religious movement whose revolutionary leaders are failing, and the more they fail the more they imagine that the United States is involved in a conspiracy to overthrow them and bring the shah of Iran back to his throne.

This is obviously a kind of madness. Nobody in the Carter administration, in his wildest dreams, is plotting or even thinking about the restoration of the shah. This government is merely trying to help a dying man, but the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini is not convinced, and the diplomatic problem is somehow to make it clear to him, first that Washington is not trying to save the shah's throne but to save his life, and that the violation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, even if it is destroyed and all its officials are murdered, will not blackmail the United States into handing over the shah for destruction.

So what to do? Carter cannot do much by himself. The ayatollah and his supporters, particularly among the young, have convinced themselves that the United States is determined to control the politics of Iran, as it did through the CIA in 1953. They see conspiracies everywhere, on their borders, in Israel, and particularly in the United States.

It is probably useless for Carter to send private emissaries like Ramsey Clark to see Khomeini, even though Clark has been sympathetic to the ayatollah's policies in the past, particularly when this "private" mission is made public. The Palestine Liberation Organization might be useful, but it is obviously using the Iranian crisis for its own purposes against Israel.

World Opinion

But there are perhaps two other options that might help relieve the anxieties and the nightmares of Khomeini. He is not sensitive to the entreaties of the government in Washington, but he may be sensitive to world opinion, and here is one of those rare occasions when the United Nations might play a decisive role in an awkward conflict between two of its member nations.

This tragic conflict in Tehran should be brought before the Security Council of the United Nations and as soon as possible. Iran is in fundamental violation of the first principle of the UN Charter — that force or the threat of force should not be used to achieve national political objectives.

There are few questions on which most members of the United Nations agree these days, but on the issue of the safety and sanctity of their embassies, despite all national or ideological differences, all nations are likely to agree. Otherwise, every embassy in every country is at the mercy of the mob, as the U.S. Embassy now is in Tehran.

Secretary-General Waldheim has been trying to bring people to their senses in this conflict, but his personal intervention cannot be as important as a judgment by the Security Council or General Assembly that what is going on now in Tehran is a dangerous affront to the UN Charter and to the fragile order of world politics.

Candidates' Silence

It is odd that the civilized nations of the world have not insisted on a debate on this issue before the Security Council, and even that Sen. Kennedy and the other candidates for the presidency of the United States have not come forward to the aid of Carter in his efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement of this conflict in Iran.

There is still a chance that the conflict could be resolved without risk to the lives of the American bostages in Tehran. One would be a simple statement by the shah, which I understand he is willing to make, that he would leave the United States within a week or so, when his health permits, and this might at least reassure the ayatollah that Washington is not trying to bring the shah back to power.

The other, and more hopeful force, to which Khomeini may pay attention, is that world opinion, expressed by the United Nations, and supported by the moral force of the pope in Rome, may persuade him to remember his religious principle about the sanctity of life, and then let his American prisoners go.

Carter has been working very quietly to bring these imponderables and pressures to bear for a peaceful settlement in Iran, and with a little more support than he has been getting lately at home and in the United Nations, and with a little bit of luck, he might just prove that patience is not only good diplomacy but good politics.

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Letters

Chilean Ruling

The New York Times editorial entitled "Chile Gets Away With Murder" (IHT, Oct. 7) calls forth the following observations from one who has lived in Chile since 1951:

1. The decision of the Chilean Supreme Court [barring extradition of Chilean secret police officials in the Letelier case] was strictly in accordance with the Chilean Penal Code. See articles 213, 323 and 460. Chile and the United States differ with respect to the concept of admissible evidence. The Chilean Supreme Court exercised its prerogative in applying the standards of Chilean rather than American law to the admissibility of Michael Townley's testimony.

2. "The voluminous independent evidence" rejected by the Supreme Court has meaning only in terms of Townley's testimony. If Townley's testimony is inadmissible, the independent evidence is meaningless. A thorough study of the court's opinion supports its conclusion on this point.

3. The Chilean judiciary is, contrary to the implications of the editorial, independent of the executive branch.

4. "The congressional proposal to block private lending to Chile" is a complete non sequitur, possibly unconstitutional in terms of the U.S. Constitution and a certain means of guaranteeing the perpetuation of the present government.

Those who are working for the restoration of democracy in Chile are well aware that success in the construction of a solid economy is a prerequisite step to the surrender of power by the military rulers. Only a realistic understanding of recent Chilean history will speed the return to the ideal of constitutional government.

DAVID M. BILLIKOPF.
Santiago, Chile.

British Rock

I would like to thank Harry Debelius on his article on Gibraltar (IHT, Oct. 4). May I as a Gibraltarian say that I am very happy and proud to be under Whitehall rule. May God preserve us and may the Union Jack fly forever over our beloved Rock.

We have our grievances, who hasn't, and a lot could be improved on, but we as a community of different religious beliefs, etc., live in harmony and in peace, and are an example to many.

To quote a phrase which has been used before, please don't knock the Rock and may Britannia Rule over us forever.

MARY FROLIC.
Gibraltar.

The Small Print

In these days of bad news in the IHT about the falling stock market, one is prompted to think about the mechanisms and institutional arrangements. I wonder how many stockholders have read the small print in letters from their brokers which state that your broker "trades for his own account" and that he "may sell or buy them [holdings] to or from customers."

I am not suggesting that I know of any hanky-panky but is not this an undesirable situation akin to a conflict of interest? If my legal training and the state of the Dow Jones have not made me oversensitive, maybe the SEC and the New York Stock Exchange should consider this question.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.
Paris.

Unhelpful

Recently, I had an experience of how Americans are apt to be treated by our consulates overseas.

After having traveled in Europe for one month, I found myself in Rome with very little money. All I had was a $200 U.S. postal money order, so I decided to cash it. To my surprise, no banking service would honor it.

Being desperate, I decided to seek help at the U.S. Consulate. Not only did I not receive any help but I was treated with such contempt by the consul that it made me sick to be an American. For the consulate, the collection of the postal money order would have been a mere formality, whereas I had to go through some very painful moments.

ANDREW LISOWSKI.
Rome.

Letter From China

The New Freedom . . .

By Dick Wilson

PEKING — A hopeful young European visitor to Peking got up from his table at the thrice-weekly discotheque in the Cultural Palace of the National Minorities.

He walked across the empty floor to a table where two unaccompanied Chinese girls appeared to be sitting. But he stopped suddenly in the dim light when he was four or five feet from his quarry, and came back faster than he had set out.

The next moment we saw the reason. The two well-coiffured Chinese figures rose from their table and proceeded to lead the dance to the last-but-one Abba hit. One of them was a boy, and they were both overseas Chinese also visiting Peking.

Some of the much-publicized opening-up of China, and liberalization of its cultural, social and intellectual life, runs only skin deep, and is often strictly confined to foreigners.

The Chinese are very much better off than they were, certainly in the 1960s. They are far better dressed, and in Canton these days it is becoming almost impossible from the variety and style of dress to tell who is a Chinese resident and who is a visiting Chinese from much more "with-it" Hong Kong, visiting his provincial motherland.

Shopping Crowds

The shops are often swarming with people, and to try to go into the better-reputed shirt and trouser establishments in Wangfuching, the most famous shopping street in Peking, is like trying to fight your way down into the Charles de Gaulle — Etoile Metro station at 5 p.m.

Watches are now a commonplace on Chinese wrists, even in agricultural communes, and it seems that almost every Chinese has a bicycle. Cameras have become widespread at weekend excursion sites such as temples and parks.

Indeed, with this underlying standard of living as a base, and with a stronger consensus among the political leaders in the center than ever before, China feels secure enough to show some warts.

In Canton, I passed a beggar sitting on the pavement with his cap full of 2 or 5 cent pieces. The Chinese assigned to look after you as a visiting foreigner warn of occasional hooliganism, and urge you not to go out in the streets after dark.

Salesmanship

In one of China's biggest cities I saw a slightly nervous teenager selling what appeared to be romance magazines with a bit of sex in them: He had stationed himself adroitly near the entrance of the Palace of Youth toward which other teenagers were streaming for entertainment.

In Canton, I reassured myself that Chinese salesmanship had not been eroded by communism. A sugar cane hawker hailed me, used my politeness to detain me while he cut a stick of cane, and then put it in my hand to eat. When I said, "Thank you," and turned away, he immediately held up the five fingers of his hand. I offered him 5 cents, but he shook his head angrily. I hastily looked for a 50-cent note, but had to give him a 1-yuan note, expecting 50 cents change. He stuffed it in his pocket with a satisfied look and resumed his business.

The intellectuals are taking advantage of the new freedom. The literature that is coming out of the so-called "wounded generation," which suffered from the Cultural Revolution and the rule of the "Gang of Four" radicals in the Communist Party leadership between 1966 and 1976, is given high marks by the critics. It is often fresh, original and comes to grips with real problems in Chinese Communist life.

Not everyone who suffered in that decade is bitter. Visitors who have been to see Ting Ling, the septuagenarian writer who used to argue with Mao Tse-tung in the caves of Yenan 40 years ago, but who then spent 21 years in rural detention, is highly philosophic about her experience.

I met a young woman, who, after six years of compulsory farming in the countryside, was lucky to win the only university place available to her group of 300, and she did not show bitterness, perhaps not surprisingly.

What is heartening is to see the increasing confidence of the dramatists. A play running in Peking while I was there showed the struggle between Chou En-lai, the late premier, and the Gang of Four, and I understand that the company would have been prepared to put Mao into the play if it had been felt warranted by the historical evidence.

Coming back from a day of visits and interviews I found the TV lounge in my hotel in Soochow packed with people watching a Chinese version of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." The Seven Dwarfs wore masks with white beards, but Snow White herself had a large blonde wig and makeup that rendered her eyes Caucasian-looking.

But is there *real* protest in China today? Most correspondents arriving in Peking rush immediately to the so-called Democracy Wall, which is a length of the main road filled with handwritten posters complaining about one thing or another. There are similar exhibitions, though on a much smaller scale, in the provincial cities.

But many of the complaints are parochial and of limited interest, of the kind that would perhaps be referred to the ombudsman in some Western countries. The Democracy Wall always has a good gaggle of readers, even at night, because the street lamps make it possible to read there.

But actually there are often more Chinese to be seen a little farther up the road, where there is a stretch of high red brick wall from which the street lights are shaded by vigorous close-planted birch trees.

Here loving couples are to be seen almost every night. Some correspondents seem to go around China counting couples, to measure the climate of relaxation, in the same way that we used to measure smoking factory chimneys in order to gauge industrial production.

Certainly, there is more open hand-holding and nestling of heads on necks than there ever was in Mao's day.

'Black Markets'

But one has to concede that there are fewer people usually at the Democracy Wall then there are at the bus stops during rush hours, at Mao's mausoleum during the three weekday mornings when it is open to the public, outside movie theaters or soccer stadia and around some of the curbside markets — or what my guide used to refer to as "black markets."

Chinese-speaking visitors to Peking University report that there is protest on the campus, but that much of it seems unreal and not thought out; even irresponsible. Students seem to gain satisfaction from condemning their bureaucracy indiscriminately.

It is good that some Chinese are now openly complaining about abuses of privilege, but the realities of Chinese life include a lot of very obvious limitations on how far egalitarianism can be taken at this stage of China's economic history.

In any case, the students are concentrating more on their work these days, given the vast state of unemployment in the country.

If you venture out in the late evening from the main hotel in Chengtu, capital of the southwestern province of Sichuan, you are liable to be hailed with the kind of low "hello" which in other countries around the world usually heralds a sexual proposition.

In fact, the young teenagers who thus accost foreigners are after nothing more than a chance to practice their English. In Chengtu they can listen to the BBC as well as the Voice of America, and their standard of English is remarkably good.

Limiting Contacts

But the Chinese authorities go to great lengths to prevent and minimize the contact that foreign residents can have with Chinese people. Diplomats are herded together in their own ghettos, dancing with each other in their own clubs.

Hostesses never know which servants they are going to be assigned for their next function. Foreigners are pampered by officials, taken to the fronts of lines, given the best seats in theaters and trains and airplanes, just like the Japan of the 1950s.

But this has to break down sometime, partly because the ordinary facilities will gradually become adequate for impecunious Westerners to use without difficulty, and partly because the younger generation of Chinese will not tolerate it for too long.

At present, foreigners are still sufficiently rare for resentment not to show about this special treatment.

The analogy with Japan of the early 1950s holds in other respects. China bubbles quietly with latent energy and expectation, ready for a concerted and definitive advance to the lower reaches of economic development. If only the politicians will leave them alone, and if only the older generation of functionary and industrial manager will have the guts to get on without referring everything to "the higher authority," then progress will slowly uncoil during the rest of this century.

Mr. Wilson, editor of the China Quarterly, published in London, formerly was editor of the Far Eastern Economic Review in Hong Kong. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

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Pope Ends Meeting of Cardinals

Says It Cleared Up Question of Finances

From Agency Dispatches

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 9 — Pope John Paul II concluded a five-day congress of Roman Catholic cardinals today and said that the meeting had promoted the ideals of the Second Vatican Council and cleared up questions concerning the finances of the church.

The pope said that the cardinals' extensive discussion of Vatican finances would help replace myths about church wealth with reality.

"Regarding the economic question, it seems opportune to say that during the exchanges of information already begun in August of last year, you venerable brothers have become aware in a precise way of the Holy See's financial problems," the pope said.

"This is very important in forming a correct public opinion within the church and of all Catholic society about this question," he said. "Myths that have circulated about the Holy See's finances have caused considerable damage.

Objective Look

"The only way to consider such questions is to look at them objectively," he said.

The pope did not go into detail about the Vatican's financial problems, but church sources have said that it is losing about $1.5 million a month. The pontiff did say that the Vatican's expenses had mounted in recent years because of new programs instituted to further the reforms of the Second Vatican Council which ended in 1965.

The pope also said that the congress of cardinals, the first meeting of its kind in more than 400 years, was "an important step on the road of collegiality in the spirit of the Second Vatican Council" and that it had reanimated the college of cardinals as a vital institution in the operation of the church.

Before the last day of the congress began, Vatican sources emphasized that advice given by the cardinals to the pope was not binding.

Reorganization Plan

Yesterday, the congress of Cardinals resumed its plenary sessions after a day of debate in six separate language groups, and discussed a Vatican reorganization plan designed to improve coordination with the bishops of the world.

The Rev. Romeo Panciroli, Vatican press officer, said that the discussion focused on three particular elements of the Curia, the Vatican bureaucracy, that might be affected by reorganization. They are the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, responsible for evangelization; the Committee for the Family, charged with studying from a pastoral point of view the spiritual, moral and social problems of the family; and the three secretariats that deal with relations with non-Catholic Christians, other religions and with nonbelievers.

There have been reports that one consolidation of functions, particularly of the secretariats, is foreseen, to save money and to improve the efficiency of the Curia.

"Revision, modernization and the distribution of responsibility among the departments of the Curia were considered," Rev. Panciroli said.

Spain Reports GRAPO Arrests

SEVILLE, Spain, Nov 9 (Reuters) — About 30 suspected members of the guerrilla group GRAPO and its political wing, the Reconstituted Spanish Communist Party, have been arrested in southern Spain, official sources said today.

The sources declined further comment on the arrests. The Madrid newspaper Ya said the suspects were rounded up in the provinces of Seville, Cordoba, Cadiz and Huelva in a joint operation by police and paramilitary civil guards.

Police claimed a major coup against GRAPO — Oct. 1 Anti-Fascist Resistance Group — with the arrest last month of its alleged leader, Jose Maria Sanchez Casas, and 10 other suspects. The organization is held responsible for many killings and bombings since its first action on Oct. 1, 1975.

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Associated Press

A protester attaches a dissident letter to clothesline near Democracy Wall in Peking during recent demonstrations.

Major Crackdown Expected

Peking Seen Moving Against Dissidents

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING, Nov. 9 (NYT) — The rejection by a Peking court this week of an appeal by China's leading dissident, Wei Jingsheng, against a 15-year prison sentence, seems to confirm the fears of many Chinese that the country's leaders are again moving into a more repressive phase.

Mr. Wei was found guilty last month of passing military secrets to foreign newsmen and engaging in counterrevolutionary activities.

Knowledgeable Chinese sources say senior Communist Party officials from around the country met here last week to discuss the mounting problem of maintaining public order. Nothing has been disclosed publicly about the conference, but the sources said they expected a major crackdown on political dissidents, petitioners from the countryside, student demonstrators and juvenile gangs who have all been causing concern to Peking over the past few months.

A statement by the government prosecutor Tuesday, in arguing against Mr. Wei's appeal, sounded an ominous note. According to the Chinese news agency, the prosecutor told the Peking High People's Court, "Democracy has a class character. In socialist China, there is extensive democracy." But he added that the "handful of people who tried to sabotage the socialist revolution should be denied democracy and every criminal should be punished according to law."

More Than Criticism

Mr. Wei's attacks on Communist leaders as "autocratic careerists" and his description of the dictatorship of the proletariat as "despotism" were "not helping to perfect the social system or simply a case of raising criticism," the prosecutor asserted. Instead, Mr. Wei's writings, in an underground magazine he edited entitled Explorations, meant "he wanted to overthrow China's socialist system."

Chinese here believe Mr. Wei's conviction, and the rejection of his appeal, are intended as a clear warning that China's leaders will not tolerate any open challenge to their rule. Peking imposed a similar crackdown last spring when the short-lived movement that sprouted in December on Peking's Democracy Wall began to gather momentum.

There are a number of other recent signs of a tougher line by Peking:

- Foreign diplomats and newsmen here report that some of their Chinese friends have become much more cautious about talking with them, and one European with a large number of Chinese contacts said he had been regularly followed by the police.
- A controversial exhibit of Western oil paintings and sculpture that had been scheduled to open on Nov. 1 in Sun Yat-sen Park was suddenly denied permission by the park authorities.
- A top student leader who helped organize a strike by the entire student body of People's University in Peking last month over the continued occupation of the campus by an army artillery unit has reportedly been expelled. The Chinese sources said the soldiers have not yet moved.

But despite these signs of a harsher approach to dissent, diplomats here are intrigued by new information on the trial of another activist, Fu Yuehua, which took place the day after Mr. Wei's last month. Miss Fu, a 34-year-old construction worker, had been accused of falsely charging her former Communist Party boss of raping her and organizing a demonstration by disgruntled peasants in Peking. But her trial was mysteriously recessed without explanation.

A spectator who attended the trial has since reported that Miss Fu startled the court by describing the body of her attacker in intimate detail. According to a wall poster put up by Miss Fu's family this week, the man accused of rape, Geng Yutian, had raped her four times in 1972 and caused her to have a mental breakdown so that she was unable to work. It was her unemployment that led her to join the demonstration, her parents charged.

Witness Heckled

In addition, another spectator, reportedly a well-known member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, a largely symbolic body, was incredulous at the testimony of the star government witness and heckled him as a "hooligan." Other specially invited spectators, some of them legal personnel from other parts of the country, then joined in booing the proceedings, by one account.

It was at this point that the judge adjourned the trial for further investigation. There has been no word on when it will be reconvened. The postponement was particularly surprising because in China almost all cases that are brought to trial end up in conviction.

The divergent fates of Mr. Wei and Miss Fu, at least so far, indicate the dilemma Peking is caught in. On the one hand, the regime has itself called for greater democracy and the restoration of the rule of law to win back popular confidence after the chaos of the past decade. Peking recognizes it needs such support, particularly from the better educated part of the population, if it is to carry out its ambitious modernization program.

On the other hand, the Communists find it difficult to accept the criticism that results from their more liberal policies.

China to Include Chiang Articles In History Book

PEKING, Nov. 9 (UPI) — China will include in its latest edition of the military academy history articles written by Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese news service announced.

"The History of the Hnangbo Military Academy" will contain 13 articles by Chiang, as well as writings of other key Nationalist Chinese leaders. Many Communist and Nationalist leaders were either members of the faculty or graduates of the academy set up in Guangdong province after the fall of the Ching dynasty.

The Knomitang, of which Chiang was a leader, and the Communist Party were united at various times in fighting the Japanese, and Chiang was president of China in 1948. After World War II, civil war broke out. The Communist Party eventually took over China, and the Nationalist government was re-established in 1949 in Taiwan, where Chiang had retreated. He died in 1975.

S. Korea Opposition Decides to Return To Assembly to Check Military Power

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Nov. 9 (WP) — Expressing concern that military leaders may retain control of government, South Korea's opposition party decided today that it will return to the National Assembly next week.

A caucus of the New Democratic Party also passed resolutions calling for the release of all political prisoners and for a withdrawal of the emergency decree that the late President Park Chung Hee used to jail political dissidents.

The decision to return to the assembly reflected opposition concern that unless parliamentary influence is revived here, the military will end up running the country.

All 66 members of the New Democratic Party resigned from the National Assembly after the party's president, Kim Young Sam, was expelled Oct. 4 on Mr. Park's orders for criticizing the Park government.

The military has acquired considerable power as a result of martial law imposed after Mr. Park's assassination on Oct. 26. The opposition's concern became public after the caucus today, when Mr. Kim, who is still the party president despite his expulsion from the assembly, warned, "If the present political vacuum is prolonged it may bring about a result that the politics of this country will go into the hands of the military."

"We have decided to end the boycotting because we believe in parliamentary politics based on democracy," he said.

The interim government headed by acting President Choi Kyu Hah is expected to announce a formula soon for choosing a new president. Many prominent figures in the government and in the Democratic Republican Party, which Mr. Park once headed, are backing a plan that would have Mr. Choi elected president. He is being quietly promoted as a man who would have the support of the military.

In this plan, Mr. Choi would be elected under the existing constitution imposed by Mr. Park's forces. It calls for presidential selection by a National Council on Unification set up last year. The council re-elected Mr. Park to a six-year term, and the successor would be chosen to complete that term.

There is speculation that Mr. Choi will put forward a formula that would provide only a limited term for the new president, who would be a kind of caretaker and would propose constitutional reforms. The aim would be to keep the constitution long enough to elect a successor by the body that chose Mr. Park last year, while offering enough in the way of future reform to appease the opposition.

But Mr. Kim, the opposition leader, today reiterated his position that the old constitution should be amended to provide for direct elections before Mr. Park's successor is chosen. He warned that if the government tries to hold an election under the present constitution it "would bring about a national misfortune."

As a gesture of parliamentary unity, the Democratic Republicans agreed on Monday to reject the resignations of the NDP assemblymen, opening the door for the opposition members to return. The NDP's resolution said today that its members would return to help "overcome the crisis," and to help establish a "new political order."

Since martial law was proclaimed, military leaders have sat with civilian Cabinet members and Mr. Choi in almost daily meetings. The most prominent are Gen. Chung Sung Wha, army chief of staff and martial law commander, and Defense Minister Ro Jae Hyun.

Gen. Chung issued a warning yesterday that the military would not tolerate "indiscreet political instigations." So far the military leaders have kept silent on the future shape of the government. In the last week, however, leaders of both major parties have said privately that whatever political formula is proposed must have the military's approval. It is widely assumed here that military has veto power over anyone proposed for the presidency.

Mesrine's Funeral Held Outside Paris

PARIS, Nov. 9 (Reuters— — A crowd of police, press and curious onlookers today attended the funeral near Paris of Jacques Mesrine, a long-sought criminal who was killed in a police ambush last week.

Mesrine's companion, Sylvie Jeanjacquot, who was wounded during the ambush, was in a hospital and unable to attend the funeral. The gangster's grave was adorned with garlands of flowers. One bore a ribbon which called him "a man of respect."

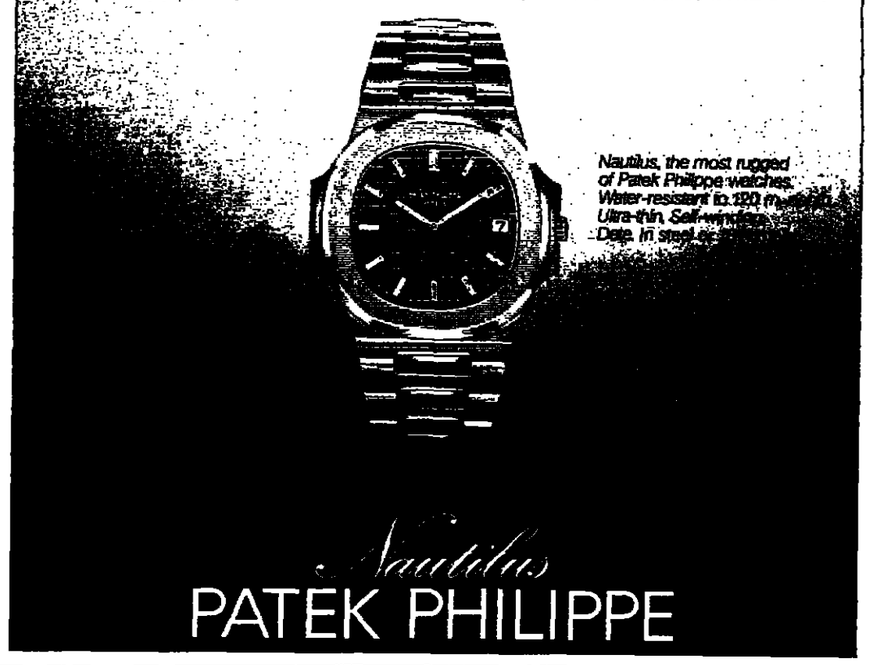
N. Korean Call

TOKYO, Nov. 9 (AP) — North Korea today renewed a request for a North-South dialogue on reunification of Korea. It was Pyongyang's first call for talks since Mr. Park's assassination.

The proposal, in an editorial in the party paper Rodong Sinmun, said: "We consider that now is the time for the North and the South to explore an effective way for achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification through concerted efforts. Never has the question of national reunification been so urgently raised before for our nation as today."

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Operates Much Like Western Firms

Insurance Business Booming in Russia

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW — For Alla, a middle-aged divorced woman with an 8-year-old son, life insurance is primarily a convenient way to save money.

Once a month an agent drops by her apartment to collect the 17.50-ruble premium (about $27), which represents 10 percent of Alla's salary as a housekeeper. Next year, when the five-year policy expires, she will collect 1,000 rubles ($1,536), which she plans to spend on new furniture.

By then Alla will have paid in more than she will get back, but she still considers the policy a good buy.

"I could never manage to put money in the bank regularly," she said. "Besides, if it's in the bank I can always go and get it out. This way I can't."

It may come as a surprise to many Westerners that there are millions of people like Alla in the Soviet Union. After all, the Soviet Union, in its propaganda, still depicts insurance companies as being among the most evil of bourgeois money-grubbers in capitalist countries. Here a system of government-financed social insurance is supposed to guarantee that no citizen will ever be left in poverty by tragedy.

Business Is Booming

In fact, insurance is a booming business in the Soviet Union.

Government insurance officials refused to be interviewed, but published statistics indicate that Soviet citizens pay about 6 billion rubles a year ($9.2 billion) in premiums for life, accident, property and other forms of personal insurance. That is six times the amount they were paying just 10 years ago.

The number of such policies is expected to approach 140 million next year, up from 36 million 15 years ago and 66 million at the end of 1970.

The government, of course, owns the only insurance company — Gostrakh — and it goes to great lengths to justify its existence. Insurance in capitalist countries, according to the Soviet line, is designed solely to put profits in the pockets of the insurance companies, but Gostrakh's assets are invested under government control to stimulate economic growth.

Actually, according to Western analysts, there is little real difference between the operations of Gostrakh and those of any other insurance organization in the world — except that the Russians appear to be much less sophisticated about such things as setting rates.

Gostrakh's assets are deposited in the state bank, where they earn interest and at the same time can be loaned out to industries and state and collective farms to buy new equipment or finance new construction. In the West insurance companies are a prime source of funds for the same types of projects.

Some contend that the Soviet system serves a political need as well, soaking up some of the excess rubles in citizens' pockets that might otherwise disrupt the carefully controlled economy.

40,000 Agents

Gostrakh sells insurance through a network of about 40,000 agents, who receive a commission on each policy they sell. The great majority of them are women and many work part time.

According to a clerk at the Moscow regional Gostrakh office, there are 2,500 agents here in the capital — one for every 3,200 residents. They earn a minimum of 100 rubles ($154) a month and can earn up to 250 rubles ($384) depending on commissions, the clerk said. The agents are assigned to exclusive territories, and if one becomes too successful, the territory is divided.

The agents are supported by what, for this country, is an ambitious advertising capaign. Insurance is promoted on billboards, in newspaper advertisements and in film shorts shown in movie theaters.

A Gostrakh brochure promoting accident insurance notes that "everybody thinks that accidents happen only to other people." Then it describes the experience of one Pyotr Pavlovich, who injured his shoulder when he fell on an icy street.

"No one is guaranteed against accidents," the brochure says. "But Gostrakh will help you by reimbursing the expense of your recovery."

Another brochure urges parents to buy endowment policies for their children. Such "children's insurance" is one of the most popular forms. Alla, the housekeeper, said her son's grandmother bought a policy for him when he was a year old. She pays about 5 rubles a month ($7.70), and when the boy is 18 he will get 1,000 rubles.

Some life insurance policies are written as endowments, which mature in 5, 10, 15 or 20 years. They are available to anyone between the ages of 15 and 65 and pay the face amount at the end of the term, at death or in the event of total and permanent disability.

Some policies combine life and accident insurance. Pure accident insurance is available at rates that vary with a person's occupation.

Gostrakh also sells fire and theft insurance on personal property and collision insurance on autos.

Auto Insurance

Compared with the complicated auto insurance rate structures in the West, the Soviet system harks back to the horse and buggy. There are discounts of up to 35 percent for an accident-free driving record, but other than that the rates depend solely on the face amount of the policy.

There is no such thing as auto liability insurance here. Opponents argue that liability insurance is unacceptable in a socialist society because it transfers responsibility from the driver to the insurer.

Nonetheless, as the number of private cars has increased in the last decade, more experts are calling for mandatory liability insurance.

The Moscow insurance clerk said that Gostrakh also has begun offering "pension insurance" for those who want to supplement their retirement income. For 1,674 rubles, she said, a 40-year-old man can buy a policy that will pay him 10 rubles a month for the rest of his life.

But some skeptics remain unconvinced of the value of insurance.

"From my point of view, it's nonsense," a well-off Muscovite said. "It's like sitting and waiting for something bad to happen. Mostly, it's middle-class people who buy insurance."

© Los Angeles Times

U.S. Plans to Resume Taiwan Arms Sales

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (Reuters) — The Carter administration intends to resume sales of defensive weapons to Taiwan after the U.S.-Taiwanese mutual defense treaty expires at the end of the year, the State Department said today.

President Carter stopped weapons sales for a year when he severed formal diplomatic ties with Taiwan in January. The United States subsequently set up a semi-official relationship with the Taiwanese government.

11 E. Europeans Held in Sweden As Spy Suspects

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 9 (AP) — Eleven East Europeans have been arrested in a security police crackdown on suspected military espionage, police said today.

A National Police Board statement confirmed news reports that eight Poles, four men and four women in their late 20s, were arrested Wednesday by security police officials in a village in southwestern Sweden.

The statement said that "another three Polish or former Polish citizens" were in custody in Stockholm, booked on similar charges of "having mapped areas with military installations."

The statement, which said that several maps had been confiscated, did not reveal when the additional three suspects had been apprehended.

Ethiopians Seek Somalia Refuge

GENEVA, Nov. 9 (UPI) — About 1,000 refugees from Ethiopia are entering Somalia each day, most of them in a state of total exhaustion and some "dying of hunger even as they walk," the League of Red Cross Societies said yesterday.

The league said that there are now more than a million Ethiopian refugees in Somalia, with 310,000 of them in camps.

The league appealed for 350,000 Swiss francs ($212,000) for emergency aid, including food, water purification tablets and blankets.

Blaze in the Philippines

VALENZUELA, Philippines, Nov. 9 (AP) — Scores of children jumped from second-story classrooms here today when fire swept their school and blocked the only stairway. Police said that 42 children were hospitalized with burns or broken limbs.

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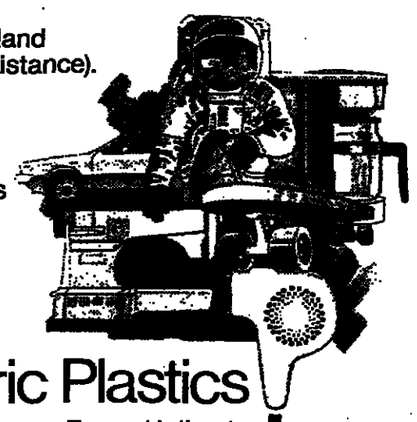
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The Art Market

Preliminary Sketches Illuminate Delacroix's Projects To

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Nov. 9 (IHT) — The public is rarely invited to have a glimpse at what goes on in the backyard of artistic creation. The first thoughts of a painter as he just begins to visualize a work and projects in his mind a few characteristic details — a group of figures briefly outlined, the movement of a body lunging forward — escape forever. When these early sketches are not destroyed by the artist they often are tucked away in the least accessible corners of museum reserves. Few curators would have the courage to give them a whole show for fear of being taxed with elitist self-indulgence.

On Tuesday a Drouot sale conducted by Etienne Libert, with the assistance of Bruno de Bayser as expert, offered that unusual opportunity of contemplating the first stages of art in the making: 65 lots consisted of sketches nervously jotted down by Eugene Delacroix (1798-1863). Only a painter could have gathered such pieces and indeed they were being sold by the heirs of one A. Delaunay, an amateur artist who drew in the manner of Harpignies and was a friend of the now forgotten Etienne Moreau-Nelaton (1859-1927).

What made the Delacroix sketches exceptionally interesting is that many were identified. One was made in 1833 for various allegories painted for the Salon du Roi in the Palais Bourbon, now housing the French National Assembly. Another series was executed 10 years later for the National Assembly library. A third group was done between 1849 and 1853 while Delacroix was working on large-scale compositions for the Hotel de Ville, which was burned down during the 1871 Parisian uprising. There were also preliminary sketches for the ceiling of the Galerie d'Apollon in the Louvre museum.

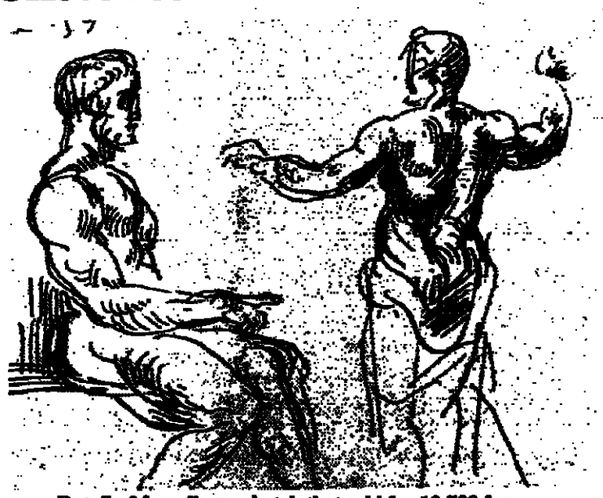
Most would greatly surprise those who are simply acquainted with the master's paintings or even his more polished drawings.

Typical Piece

A typical piece, sold for 2,900 francs, shows two enormously muscular fellows with hyperdeveloped torsos. They seem to be performing some kind of dancing step, rather like boxers hopping around in the ring. Their heads are faceless, egg-like contours. The bodies have been outlined in a few quick strokes. Parallels to this are hardly to be found in 19th-century art — the Superman of contemporary comics would not be a bad comparison. It is hard to believe that these are actually the first thoughts for the pompous frieze illustrating "War" in the Salon du Roi at the Palais Bourbon.

Even more unexpected is the preliminary sketch for the academic painting in that same salon intended to illustrate "the figures of the river and the ocean." The drawing hardly bears a resemblance to the finished work. Eight feminine figures with exaggerated breasts and thighs are sketched across the sheet. The contorted postures have a definite humoristic twist. An enthusiastic buyer paid 2,570 francs for the cartoonlike drawing.

Throughout the sale there was sustained interest in those brief sketches. A flying putto seen from behind as if floating on a cloud made 2,000 francs. Another version of the theme so faintly drawn as to be hardly discernible nevertheless soared to 1,880 francs. A study of leather straps attaching Mercury's sandals, showing the same foot in four different positions, made 1,750 francs. French museums represented by curator Pierre Rosenberg of the Louvre and other colleagues, bought several sketches. They showed special interest in the preparatory sketches done for the Paris Hotel de Ville. The Louvre understandably pre-empted a large study in pencil for "Apollo's carriage," the first project for the ceiling in the Galerie d'Apollon at the Louvre.



Detail of four-figure sketch that sold for 10,700 francs.

Conservative Estimates

Paradoxically, in the room filled with cognoscenti focusing on the first flashes of artistic inspiration, the more important drawings were rather inexpensive. A very fine study of various medieval costumes dated March 10, 1838, made 8,230 francs. A brilliant series of four sketches on one long horizontal sheet showing a tiger's head, a lioness, a man in the nude seated and a half-nude, half-draped man dated Jan. 9, 1859, was the most expensive piece at 10,700 francs.

But the masterpiece in this sale, the preparatory drawing in crayon for a lithograph called Faust and Wagner made only 9,200 francs. The price is twice the presale estimate, but this merely reflects the conservative nature of the estimates.

By way of comparison a superb sepia wash of smaller size by his contemporary Theodore Gericault brought 22,570 francs — precisely the expert's estimate. Like Delacroix's crayon drawing, Gericault's sepia wash was done as a study for a lithograph. The latter, entitled "Je reve d'elle au bruit des flots" (I dream about her, lulled by the sound of waves), is a portrait of a man in Turkish garb seated on a rock.

In terms of the art market, it is almost impossible to assess such a sale. No one among the professionals remembered seeing a consistent group of properly identified "first thoughts," rough preliminary sketches, by Delacroix in years. Then drawings for the Palais Bourbon, the Hotel de Ville and the Louvre, which ranged between 1,000 and 4,000 francs, were not attractive, only interesting. Few would be accepted as works of art in their own right if they had no name attached to them. Most of the drawings had been roughly handled and showed creasing and sometimes staining in varying degrees. Worst of all, their outlines were faded because of careless rubbing over the years. In short, they sold chiefly for their documentary value.

Would London auctioneers have dealt better with the sale? Possibly not. On one hand, Etienne Libert has an excellent auctioning style. The manner is precise and courteous. He does not try to wangle that extra cent out of the attendance, which can have a detrimental effect as happens with one or two of his better-known colleagues. His performance was ideally suited to that kind of sophisticated yet low-keyed sale. On the other hand, these rough sketches would hardly sell to private buyers outside France and French institutions might not have been represented. Only the more finished drawings might have sold better in London. Overall, it probably evens out.

Photography Scene

PARIS

Herve Guibert, La Remise du Parc, 2 Impasse des Bourdonnais, Paris 1, to Nov 24.

The subject of the aging of loved ones is expressed here with tact and feeling. One may argue against bringing out into the open pictures of great intensity that portray people at their most naked moments. Guibert succeeds in not being offensive in picturing his two aunts by using a small format (postcard size) and with explanatory lines that are both tender and realistic.

* * *

Claude Van de Gryse, Demi-Teinte, 159 Boulevard du Montparnasse, Paris 6, to Dec. 1.

This Dutch photographer turns his imagination toward surrealist subjects, then photographs them. His almost pefectly made mise-en-scene is an integral part of his goal of the impossible. His pictures reach that goal, but one feels that the goal in itself is unreachable and is left wondering if man's destiny is not always to seek something that is not.

Certain pictures evoke a descent into hell, while most of the others are the expression of a climb toward somewhere that is not hell but not paradise either. His pictures create a mood of man's helplessness, although they are visually pleasing.

* * *

Jean-Claude Larrieu and Arthur Tress, Galerie Agathe Gaillard, 3 Rue du Pont-Louis-Philippe, Paris 4, to Nov 30.

Larrieu has two exhibitions here, one devoted to his friend Michel Focon, also a photographer, and the other to hotel rooms of the world.

His perception of his friend is almost the story of their eyes — one pair that takes the picture and the other that observes the photographer. No matter what situation Focon is in, his eyes are always fixed on the photographer, and one can almost feel the intensity of their relationship.

The hotel rooms show Larrieu as an observer who notices the minutest details in rooms that radiate coldness. He brings a human presence, a feeling of the intense loneliness that grips the traveler.

Arthur Tress tries to overcome his fears by making pictures full of horrifying scenes. They have a cold beauty but they seem to leave the author and the visitor numb.

* * *

Paris Jazz Scene, Hart Leroy Bibbs, Studio Facts, 11 Rue Lepic, Paris 8, to Nov. 30 (nightclub hours).

ELSEWHERE IN EUROPE

Harry Callahan, Photogalerie Lange-Irschl, Tuerkenstrasse 54, Munich, to Nov. 17.

W. Eugene Smith, Kunsthaus, Heimplatz 1, Zurich, to Nov. 18.

—C.G. CUPIC

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Around the Galleries

Tongue-in-Cheek Selection of Portraits in Paris

Paris

La Famille des portraits, Musee des Arts Decoratifs, 107 Rue de Rivoli, Paris 1, to Feb. 15.

Portrait painting at one time seemed a rather straightforward activity. It was intended to catch a likeness. When three matches were proposed to a young French king, he sent his painters to the respective courts and had them bring back the portraits of the princesses. On this basis he made his choice. Photography naturally put an end to all this by functionality, though it did not stop people from painting portraits. This show is a somewhat tongue-in-cheek selection of more than 300 works from the 15th century to the present, predominantly French, and including photo portraits of the 19th and 20th centuries and even automat portraits.

The point, on the whole, does not seem to have been to assemble great portraits or even successful works of art, but rather to show a rather vintage and workaday selection that would reflect, sometimes with unexpressive awkwardness, something of the social self-perception through the centuries. Consequently there is quite a lot that will appeal to the visitor's sense of humor — attitudes and naivetes of past centuries that have become particularly valuable because they are different from our own.

About one-third of the show is devoted to works of the last 30 years. Here the range is particularly broad, since it goes from the somewhat traditional and straightforward, through the parodic (Cesar, Aguayo, Arroyo, Zeimert, Riviere) and on into the careful imitation of the great usurping rival, photography (Raffray, Hucleux and others).

The selection, on the whole, deals with the portrait not in its most serious aspect, as a grasping after some human essence, but rather in an aspect which, while less elevated, is by no means uninteresting: that of the protrait as a reflection of social situation and stance. The 19th century was particularly rich in this vein, and the show offers works by such society painters as Boldini, Jean-Gabriel Domergue and Boutet de Monvel.

Basically then, this show is of no very special interest as art, but it is revealing (as well as amusing) in many respects. For one thing it suggests that the value of the really great portraits in the history of Western art (Rembrandt or Goya, for instance) does not derive from likeness (though likeness is an obvious element), nor from any mere formal refinement (though formal refinements abound). What it does derive from is something which might be described as the way a subject's lasting emotions are shown. This is naturally incompatible with any attitude, stance, or mask by which a man or woman may attempt to assert his or her position in society.

Not all the portraits at the Arts Decoratifs are social portraits. There are some human ones, too. But what is striking is the degree to which social considerations more or less unconsciously dominate the approach to a human subject, and often introduce comic oddities into works that attempt, rather naively, to break away from conventions. Nor does true vivacity always appear in the quarter where one might expect it, and so we find the frequently stilted French 17th century presenting us with the vivacious portraits Philippe de Champaigne did of Mansart and Perrault in 1656.

* * *

Robert Natkin, Galerie ABCD, 212 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to Nov. 30.

Robert Natkin, born in Chicago in 1930, is being shown for the first time in Paris. The first sensation his work conveys is that of an impressionist mood, no doubt because these nonrepresentational paintings have the appearance of delicacy in texture and gentleness in the approach to color. The basic pattern of all the works shown here is that of color which appears to have been applied with strips of gauze. The technique used may be quite different, but what we have before us is something that looks like a loosely floating gauze curtain, behind which these events of mild and on the whole warm color are themselves floating or unfolding.

* * *

Alfred Courmes, Galerie Jean Briance, 23-25 Rue Guenegaud, Paris 6, to Nov. 24.

Courmes (born 1898) is essentially a French painter with a classical (visual) education and an inclination for disrespectful anti-classical and anti-religious nonsense formulas. "His world," Rene Huyghe once wrote, "is stranger than that of Salvador Dali." He paints well and indeed meticulously, after long preparation. One of his better known works is presented like the top of a Camembert box. The landscape in the label is a Normandy field with a cow. In the foreground is St. Sebastian, strung to a post and pierced with arrows. A cute little girl in pigtails is pulling them out. Another painting shows an apache-type punk with an inscrutably serene face quietly strangling an old lady. One elaborate composition shows a detachment of Amazon warriors in the streets of Paris. Some of them are entering and leaving a *pissotiere* while others are roughing up some naked male passers-by. All this is done in a manner that is reminiscent of say Ingres' carefully cat-licked canvases, and also a sort of parodic Greek classicism. The result is indeed strange and uncomfortable, in part because it holds that mixture of highfalutin style and schoolboy sex-joke that is obviously intended to destroy — something. The malaise that Courmes' work induces no doubt also arises out of the obsessional sexual content which is constantly turned into self-parody, in a form of anarchistic derision that the artist turns against himself. Courmes has not had many shows in his lifetime, but in recent years he has begun to attract attention and gather a following, in particular among artists who look to him as a forerunner: Topor, Zeimert and Olivier for instance.

— MICHAEL GIBSON

London

Ann Skrager, Parkin Gallery, 11 Motcomb Street, London SW1, to Nov. 17.

Paintings and watercolors very much in the Boudin/Hambourg tradition, but with 20th-century English undertones are to be seen in this young English painter's latest exhibition. She is equally apt at portraying the feeling of a concert at Tanglewood, in Massachusetts; the paddock at Ascot; the Lincoln Memorial in Washington; spring in Regent's Park, London; a garden party in Pennsylvania, or the tiny village of Climping on the edge of the Sussex Downs.

* * *

John Houston, 26 Cork Street, London W1, to Nov. 24.

Scottish painters, like the French, have in general a fine reputation as colorists; among the most able of contemporary colorists, John Houston's most recent work, both in oils and watercolor, takes sea and sky as its theme. His bold application of great blocks of paint could topple over into a kind of clumsy Expressionism, but in fact never does, since he keeps his powerful brush under precise control.

* * *

Janet Laurel, Tempra Fine Arts at the Church Gallery, 34 Bryanston Street, London W1, to Nov. 24.

The two major influences on the American artist Janet Laurel, whose first show in England this is, are the natural grandeur of her native state of Washington, and her close study of Japanese calligraphy. Using the Oriental technique of ink painting on mulberry-fiber paper, she produces mood-pictures which, as in Oriental art, incorporate the written word in the general composition. She is at her best when she uses large exotic birds to express elation and the happiness of Man in harmony with Nature.

* * *

The Lure of Rome, Hazlitt, Gooden & Fox, 38 Bury Street, St. James's, London SW1, to Nov. 27.

The main criterion on which the more than 90 exhibits in this show of the work of northern artists in Italy were chosen was that the drawings and paintings should demonstrate the delight felt by northerners on coming to draw and paint in the south. The first consequence of this choice is that the landscapes are either sunnily joyful or awe-inspiring; that the townscapes emphasise Classical magnificence, even if in decay; and that the people portrayed are romantically picturesque. Notable in a notable exhibition are versions of "The Falls of Tivoli" by both P.A. Chauvin and the young Louise-Josphine Sarazin de Belmont; Sir Charles Eastlake's "View of the Colosseum from the Palatine"; three splendid watercolors by Edward Lear; a storm scene and "The Bay of Naples by Moonlight" by Jules-Louis-Philippe Coignet, and a pair of intensely romantic drawings of the gardens of the Villa d'Este by the French architect Jean-Thomas Thibault.

— MAX WYKES-JOYCE



Saint-John Perse in 1936.

Exhibitions

Photo and Thread Lead To 'Lost' Gorky Murals

By Paul Richard

WASHINGTON (WP) — The sleuth's name is Ruth Bowman. Her first clue was a photograph; her second was a thread.

Although the objects of her research had been cunningly concealed and much crucial evidence destroyed, Bowman persevered until the Gorky case was solved.

It was her detective work that led to the rediscovery of the Arshile Gorky murals, painted on canvas, recently on view at the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.

Gorky's real name was Vosdanig Manoogian — "Arshile Gorky" was an anagram. Although he was Armenian, Gorky said that he was Russian, had actually trained in Paris and was Maxim Gorky's cousin.

Much of Gorky's claims were lies, perhaps. But his "dreams," said Arshile Gorky, "come from the bristles of the artist's brush." All his life he dreamed — of ancestors, enigmas, airplanes, onions, lovers — and his dreaming, in the 1930s, led the painters of New York to the third abstract art.

Then, in 1936, he began to paint the Newark Airport murals that are the subject of this show, he was not yet a master. Gorky, in the '30s, was still working in the styles of Miro, Leger, Picasso — painters better than himself.

The most impressive fact about the murals at the Hirshhorn is that they're there at all.

Only 2 of 10 Found

Gorky painted 10 of them. Eight, it is presumed, have been destroyed. Two other two were found, thanks to Bowman's sleuthing, beneath 14 layers of cream, beige and green paint.

Bowman is an art historian in charge of the collection at New York University. Among the paintings there is an untitled Gorky from the '30s. Bowman knew it well. One morning in 1972, while leafing through a textbook, Bowman came across a photograph of one of Gorky's oil-on-canvas Newark murals. Suddenly, she realized that the painting at her gallery was related to Gorky's long-lost work.

The next morning she discovered that the smaller picture had not been, as she had suspected, a detail taken from the Newark mural. Could it be, she wondered, that the murals were still there?

An inspection of the airport building produced the answer when a thread of canvas was discovered sticking out of the much-painted wall.

Gorky worked for the WPA (Works Progress Administration) when the murals were commissioned, along with about 4,000 other murals sponsored by the government during the Depression. Gorky was paid about $25 a week. The 10 works he painted cost Newark Airport an additional $900 — or 3 cents a square foot.

By the standards of the '30s, Gorky's Newark murals, with their panels of flat color, their blobs and squares and dots, seemed suspiciously abstract. When Fiorello La Guardia, the mayor of New York, saw the painter's plan he said, "If that's art, I'm Tammany Hall."

But Gorky's scheme does not seem mysterious today. The shapes are airplane parts and maps, of thermometers and windsocks — considerably simplified, but nonetheless recognizable — will easily be found



Hirshhorn Museum

Gorky at work in 1936.

by anyone who studies Gorky's Newark art.

Gorky's forms, like planes themselves, seem ponderous yet airborne. When it opened in the '30s, the airport in Newark was among the most important in the country. The 10 pictures Gorky made might have been preserved, had not the U.S. Army Air Corps taken over the building during World War II.

In the spring of 1940, the murals were photographed in place, still in fine condition. When the war was over, they were nowhere to be seen.

Bowman suspects that some of them, already painted over, were stripped away when radiators were installed in the early '40s. Others were probably removed in the 1960s when new offices were built. It is something of a miracle that two survived.

They were not Gorky's last murals. In 1938 he began to paint another work — on the same theme — for the Aviation Building designed by William Lescaze and J. Gordon Carr for the 1939 New York World's Fair. He also painted murals for Ben Marden's Riviera, a Fort Lee, N.J., nightclub with a sliding roof, which opened the same year. Both the Aviation Building and the Riviera, and the murals in them, have long since been destroyed.

"Murals Without Walls: Arshile Gorky's Aviation Murals Rediscovered" was organized by the Newark Museum. The show also includes models, photographs, documents, drawings and oil paintings that place the murals in the context of Gorky's '30s work.

Another Gorky exhibition, of 21 paintings and eight drawings, all from the Hirshhorn's collection, is also on display. Joseph Hirshhorn, the museum's founder, visited the artist and bought 17 small Gorkys in March, 1943.

The two Hirshhorn exhibitions remain on view through Nov. 25.

Opera

'Turn of Screw' Gets Another Twist

By Alan Blyth

LONDON, Nov. 9 (IHT) — Jonathan Miller seems to be spending more and more of his energies producing opera, to which he brings all his well-known skills for psychological interpretation and revelation of character. So Benjamin Britten's setting of Henry James' ambivalent story "The Turn of The Screw" would seem ideal territory for him, and indeed his production of the work for the English National Opera at the London Coliseum proves fascinating and ingenious at many levels.

In the first place Miller appears to have made a definite decision to make the ghosts "real" and no figment of the governess's fevered mind. They stalk Bly as evil, possessive occupants, resentful of the governess's intervention and easily command the ear of the children who seem, in Miller's view, to be willing accomplices in the "destruction of innocence," to quote Myfanwy Piper's vivid libretto.

It is the house itself, in Patrick Robertson and Rosemary Vercoe's clever designs, that is shadowy and mysterious, almost a figment of the imagination. Then Miller has chosen to illustrate the various interludes between the 16 short scenes rather than leaving it to our imagination to fill in the thoughts and actions of the principals. This is sometimes illuminating, at other times rather distracting.

Lack of Claustrophobia

The single set of squares and rectangles in black and white on which is projected the designers' vision of Bly is effective in itself but it rather destroys the claustrophobic feeling of the house and its surroundings surely intended by James and Britten. That may be the price the ENO has to pay for staging the work at all on such a large stage, although against predictions the small orchestra of 13 instrumentalists told well at the Coliseum because the acoustics there are so excellent.

So did the treble voice of Michael Ginn as Miles. Indeed he was one of the evening's successes. It is to Miller's credit that he was able to coax from the boy a performance that so easily encompassed the conflicting good and bad sides of his character and made him almost seize up when he came under the spell of the malevolent ghost of Peter Quint.

As it happens, the role of Miles always seems easier to fill than that of the girl Flora. This has to be taken by a full-fledged soprano, and the ENO achieved no more success than others in casting it. Iris Saunders, although she exuded teen-age rebelliousness, looks far too mature for the part, the evening's sole failure. As the governess Eilene Hannan was appropriately distraught and fragile, and she sang the grateful role with a stream of fresh tone and an innate feeling for Britten's vocal style. Graham Clark's Quint and Rosalind Plowright's Miss Jessel were both figures of deceit, insinuating evil thoughts into their protegees all too subtly.

As the simple-minded, equivocal Mrs. Grose, the only "normal" character in the piece, Ava June was a model of good sense and, as usual, of perfect diction. Lionel Friend, standing in at short notice for Sir Charles Groves, conducted Britten's taut, economic score, which is as ambivalent in harmony as the text is in words, with admirable clarity, even if the playing left something to be desired.

A word of praise for David Hersey's lighting. The way shadows crossed the stage and turned lightness into dark, the way faces were given specific profiles added greatly to the feeling of uncomfortable undercurrents that pervade this ever-intriguing work. It is a substantial and important addition to the ENO repertory.

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Computer Predicts Death Risks, Urges Habits for Health

By Walter Sullivan

ATLANTA (NYT) — More than 1,400 federal employees here have confided to a computer intimate details about their lives and medical histories. In return, the computer has told them their chances of dying during the next decade, if they continue on the same path, and how much greater their chances of survival might be if they take corrective measures.

The employees then are offered various programs designed to help them stop smoking, lose weight, change their driving habits, free themselves from stress, join exercise programs and so on. According to Horace Ogden, an organizer of the project, there had been a response "far exceeding our expectations and the capacity of our facilities."

The program is being conducted at the Center for Disease Control of the U.S Public Health Service. It is a pilot project to enable commercial enterprises nationwide to increase employees' life expectancies.

The computerized "health hazard appraisal" used for the project was developed several years ago by Canadian government public health specialists. It has been modified by the insertion of U.S. mortality statistics for 1976.

Such programs have been carried out elsewhere, in most cases on a relatively small scale. One question is whether those who change their lives in response to such a program revert back to their former habits. Follow-up evaluations for programs by the University of Arizona in Tucson and county officials in Duluth, Minn., indicate that after 18 months the changed styles persist.

Participation

Two-thirds of those employed at the disease center are participating. They range from highly trained medical specialists to members of the custodial staff. The procedure preserves anonymity.

Upon enrollment, employees fill out a questionnaire relating to such matters as past history of "serious depression," pneumonia, diabetes, emphysema or bronchitis, serious rectal disorders or ulcerative colitis. Some of these disorders become progressively worse, some may be symptoms of underlying serious disorders and others may predispose an individual to future serious illness.

Employees are questioned regarding their use of drugs and the number of miles driven each year with and without seat belts. They are asked if they carry a weapon or have a criminal record.

Other questions relate to alcoholic beverages consumed each week, packs of cigarettes smoked daily, and family histories of diabetes, heart disease and suicide that have been shown in statistical studies to be related to life expectancy. The participants indicate their race, sex, exercise habits, body build, weight, blood pressure and cholesterol level.

Women are asked about vaginal bleeding, pap smears, family history of breast cancer and age at first sexual intercourse. There is a suspicion that early initiation of intercourse predisposes to cervical cancer.

The questionnaire carries not the person's name, but a number; a stub that is torn off carries that number and is presented when the person applies for the computer printout of his or her health hazard appraisal.

The appraisal is based on national mortality figures that take into account race, sex, medical history and other factors. The person is told his or her chances of dying during the next decade from 12 specific causes (such as lung cancer, heart attack, homicide, car accident or alcoholism) or from other causes.

Estimates

The printout also offers two other estimates. One is the average 10-year survival rate for Americans of the same age and sex as the person analyzed. That shows the person how well he or she ranks compares with the national average.

The other projection is a 10-year mortality estimate if the person modifies his or her life in specific ways.

For demonstration purposes there is a sample printout for a person 39 years old, 6 feet tall, weighing 200 pounds, who smokes, takes from 7 to 24 alcoholic drinks per week, does only moderate exercise, uses certain medications, uses a seat belt less than 75 percent of the time and has not had a rectal examination in the past year.

This person is classed as having the life expectancy of someone eight years older than his or her age. This reduction in life expectancy, however, could be cut by half, the computer said, by specific measures.

These included no more smoking, reduced alcohol intake to from three to six drinks a week, increased seat belt use, reduced weight, elimination of the medications, participation in an exercise program and an annual rectal examination that could lead to early diagnosis of prostate and rectal cancer.

One of the participants willing to forfeit his anonymity is Dr. Donald Millar, 45, who formerly headed the center's anti-smallpox program in West Africa. He is now in an administrative post at the center.

Bettering Odds

"I had already corrected some risk factors," he said last week. He was smoking 10 years ago, but the computer said he was 20 pounds overweight and advised an annual rectal exam, which he had not been having. Those measures, it said, would add a year and a half to his life expectancy.

"It seemed to me a year and a half wasn't very much," he said. "But I decided what the heck, I'd try it." He went on a diet, jogged, lost the 20 pounds and has begun having the annual examination.

His one criticism: He feels the advice is not specific enough. The jogging led to knee trouble and visits to an orthopedist. Instead he has now joined his wife in yoga "which I thoroughly enjoy."

The computer bases its estimates on probability tables derived from a study at Methodist Hospital of Indiana in Indianapolis as well as national statistics. It is emphasized that such a projection is based on statistical probability and should not be viewed as a firm prognosis.

Of 1,400 participants (including a few members of immediate families), 115 enrolled in the Weight Watchers program. Another 87 have attended SmokeEnders, and 221 have joined jogging or other exercise programs.

Enrollments have been limited not by lack of interest but by a shortage of facilities. The exercise classes have been oversubscribed. Limitations have involved such practical problems as a lack of showers for those wanting to exercise and scheduling conflicts that displaced group sessions from one room to another and discouraged attendance.

Among the offerings are classes in "Benson's relaxation response" as an antidote to stress. They are based on the program developed by Dr. Herbert Benson of Harvard Medical School and Boston's Beth Israel Hospital. Lectures on various life-extending strategies are given as part of the program and Dr. Benson presented a recent one.

His work on the relaxation response to meditation and some forms of prayer has received wide attention. In this response, he told his audience here, blood pressure and other factors associated with stress drop far more abruptly than with the onset of sleep.

His formula for inducing the response is to sit quietly with eyes closed, ignore external stimuli and undertake some repetitive thought, such as counting the same numbers over and over. Most of the world's major religions, he said, offer such therapy through various forms of meditation, repetitive chants and prayers.

The same effect can also influence creative minds, Dr. Benson added. He cited William Wordsworth's poem on Tintern Abbey, in which the poet spoke of:

That serene and blessed mood
In which the affections gently lead us on, —
Until, the breath of this corporeal frame
And even the motion of our human blood
Almost suspended, we are laid asleep
In body, and become a living soul.



United Press International

BACK IN UNIFORM — Estimates of the number of French military casualties in World War I range beyond 2,500,000. Here a 90-year-old survivor, Leon Bouderlique, stands amid the crosses of Saint-Quentin military cemetery, bedecked with his medals for three wounds and four years of service. He will turn out as usual on Sunday, in his 151st Infantry Regiment uniform, as mayors give speeches and veterans of France's wars gather with their flags at memorials in thousands of communities around France. The annual Nov. 11 ceremonies, now devoted to all the country's war dead, originally commemorated the 1918 armistice that ended World War I. Sixty-five years after the start of the carnage, veterans of the Great War are a dwindling minority in front of the village statues and the plaques with their long lists of names. Most of the population ignores the annual ceremonies. Young people poke fun at the stooped veterans with their obstinate memories. Mr. Bouderlique, from the Aisne department village of Montbrehain, is one of the last to remember.

Sports on European Television: The Viewer Is Missing Something

By Alex Frere

MONTE CARLO (UPI) — At the beginning of September in Tokyo, many of the world's top swimmers took part in the first World Swimming Cup. It was designed as the showpiece of the swimming year, yet not a single European television station showed the event.

The case highlights a behind-the-screen tussle in Europe involving the international sports federations, the European Broadcasting Union (EBU), independent public relations companies and big sponsors.

When the federations met here last weekend for their annual congress, the problem was the hottest one on their agenda. But by some careful stage managing, a confrontation was avoided.

So was a solution.

The relationship between sport and televison has always been complicated in Europe, but not until the last few years has the knot become so entangled as to directly affect the viewer.

At the center is the EBU, which is made up of 40 members in 31 countries around Europe and the Mediterranean basin. With one exception — Britain's Independent Television network — all the members are state-supported companies receiving the bulk of their income from their governments.

Strict Rules

The EBU's rules are strict. None of its members can negotiate independently to buy exclusive rights to a sports event without offering it to the others. Moreover, any negotiations must be held directly with the sports federation organizing the event and are usually done by the EBU rather than the individual television company.

The sports federations until recent years have been largely content to negotiate with the EBU because its sprawling network has given sports such a wide audience.

But recently the sums being paid for television rights have ballooned under the influence of commercial competition in the United States between ABC, NBC and CBS. Contracts to televise a world championship can run into millions of dollars. ABC, for example, reportedly paid $1.2 million to televise the World Track and Field Cup in Montreal in August.

So enter, quickly, the public relations companies. Some, though not all, sports federations like to use these companies because their commercial expertise ensures both a good fee from television stations and a wider marketing of their sport.

3d-Party Villains

But to the EBU, these "third-party" middlemen are the villains of the piece and it is this wrangle that is likely in the near future to cut down the amount of international sport on television.

The EBU sees no need for these companies, insisting on dealing with the federations directly. Part of their mistrust seems to stem from the close ties the companies have with big sponsors — sponsors whose products will be shown subliminally or advertised directly during sports programs.

The World Swimming Cup provides a clear example of how viewers missed seeing a major event. The International Swimming Federation (FINA) contracted with the London-based company West Nally to negotiate the rights of the Tokyo meet for them.

The EBU refused to deal with the company and instead dealt directly with FINA. After some initial haggling over money, an amount was agreed upon and all looked well.

But nobody showed the World Cup. Why?

"It was quite simple," says Richard Bunn, head of the EBU's program division. "We offered it to all our members and nobody was interested. In fact, we offered it a second time and still there was no interest."

Bill Orde, West Nally's television rights specialist, finds that hard to believe. "I am positive there were some stations which would have liked to show the World Cup," he said.

But even if Orde had found interest in a country such as West Germany, for example, no deal could have been done because stations are prevented from dealing individually under those EBU rules.

Orde says that swimming was not the only sport to suffer from poor television coverage this year because of what he calls "insufficient technical cooperation from broadcasters within Europe."

He cites examples from track and field, gymnastics, soccer and cycling — examples hotly disputed by the EBU. And here the arguments become intensely complicated to the layman, involving host broadcast signals, technical production charges and third-party rights.

The Sufferers

But even if neither side was talking to each other at the Monte Carlo meeting, everyone is agreed on one thing — the viewer who likes watching sport on television is the person who is going to suffer.

"Yes, there's no question about that if the federations don't want to deal directly with us," said Bun for the EBU. "There will be less sport on television."

And one of the first major casualties in 1980 could be the European Nations Soccer Championship in Italy in June.

The European Soccer Union UEFA and the EBU are deadlocked on a television contract.

Television sources said that UEFA is demanding 5.7 million Swiss francs and that the EBU is offering about 3 million.

'Foreign Aid' Is Used to Save French In Louisiana

By John Pope

LAFAYETTE, La., (WP) — *Fet ou parle franc ais.*

French is spoken on the premises, is what it means, and if some people in Louisiana have their way, the "premises" may someday be the entire state.

Children can start learning "the language of heaven" — frequently from native speakers — in first grade, and students and teachers can get scholarships to study in Quebec and France.

This saturation in French and things French is bankrolled by a $3.5-million "foreign aid" program that brings instructors from abroad to teach Louisianans their colonial language.

The money — from the governments of France, Belgium and Quebec — is supplemented annually with $298,000 from state and federal sources and supports the Council for the Development of French in Louisiana (Codofil), which Lafayette lawyer James Domengeaux began 11 years ago to keep the French language and culture in the state from dying out.

Teachers Imported

The first teachers from France arrived in 1970, and many more followed. This year, more than 300 teachers from France, Quebec, Belgium and Tunisia have come to Louisiana to do linguistic missionary work.

Codofil "is better known in Paris than Carter," said Domengeaux, 73.

The program has been such a success that French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing came to Lafayette, the unofficial capital of French Louisiana, during his 1976 visit to the United States. Speaking in French, he told his listeners to keep their cultural ties to France strong.

But Francophilia has not always been so ardent, even though France is the home of Louisiana's founders, its earliest colonists and its matchless cuisine. As Louisiana came more under the influence of the culture rooted on the Eastern seaboard, English became increasingly dominant.

By the mid-19th century, the only variant of the language remaining in active use was Cajun French, an unwritten hybrid dialect of French, English and Indian. Cajun French, a fractured remnant of the language spoken by the original Acadians who came here after the British threw them out of Nova Scotia more than 200 years ago, was perpetuated by people who had little, if any, education.

This association gave French such a poor image in Louisiana that Cajun pupils were frequently punished for speaking their dialect in school.

"There's nothing wrong with our French that a little grammar won't cure," chuckled Domengeaux.

Like one-third of the state's inhabitants, Domengeaux grew up speaking French without being able to read or write the language. Because of his *affaire de coeur* with his ancestral tongue, Domengeaux, who served four terms in the U.S. House of Representatives during the 1940s, began lobbying in 1941 for the creation of a program to make French respectable once more.

"I began this with the recognition that cultural blindness and provincialism were contrary to the national interest and Louisiana's interests," he said. "We in Louisiana had a great natural advantage to learn two languages with equal facility, and that culture was being lost. Something had to be done."

But it took 27 years for the Louisiana Legislature to set up Codofil under the state education department. Domengeaux became its unsalaried director, a position that put him in charge of nine paid staffers. "I run the whole goddamn show," he said.

Codofil's goal, he said, is to give enough Louisianans fluency in French that the foreign instructors can be phased out. This fall, between 40 and 50 Louisiana teachers are in the Codofil program and the number of imported instructors has been reduced, but Domengeaux said he did not expect to eliminate the imports entirely before the end of the century.

"You don't accomplish the impossible overnight," he said. "We've had small miracles, but not any big miracles yet. To a great extent we've retained and brought back pride to a people who had lost pride and affection for their history and culture."

Textbook Dispute

Despite the progress French has made under Codofil, problems remain. Last spring, Domengeaux got himself into a flap when he opposed an attempt to introduce a Cajun French textbook into the school system. Even though Cajun is not a written language, the book's author used the alphabet to approximate Cajun sounds.

The dispute between Domengeaux and Donald Faulk, the book's author, brought out points that have been raised for and against Codofil.

Claiming that many Louisianans resent the *outlay of tax money to import teachers, many of* whom are not certified in their native lands, Faulk said, "Domengeaux wants to develop relations with France because the French government is pinning gold medals on him."

Domengeaux said his objections to the book were cultural because "trying to teach Cajun French would be like trying to teach redneck English."

In defense of the foreign instructors, he said, "French has been in the hands of the uneducated Cajun for 200 years, and we have lost it."

Zambia Bans Rhino Hunts, Vows Further Conservation

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov 9 (Reuters) — Zambia has banned rhinoceros hunting and is committed to protecting and conserving the country's large black rhino population, the minister of lands and natural resources, Clement Mwananshiku, said here today.

Mr. Mwananshiku said at a press conference that no licences to shoot rhino had been issued since July.

Mr. Mwananshiku said that he wanted "to refute the vicious allegations" that the Zambian government was still allowing rhinos to be shot. The World Wildlife Federation and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, which have launched an international campaign to protect the rhino, said recently that European tour operators were still offering rhino shooting safaris in Zambia.

Debate on Modernizing Nuclear Forces

U.S. Takes a New, Critical Look at NATO's Defenses

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS (IHT) — As U.S. attitudes harden on the need to bolster NATO's medium-range nuclear defenses, Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., has issued a warning that the United States will consider bringing home U.S. forces and tactical nuclear weapons unless the Western European allies agree to deploy a new generation of nuclear missiles.

Sen. Nunn also called for a radical shift in NATO's approach in the Vienna disarmament talks on mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR) to focus on on-site inspections designed to make a surprise Soviet attack impossible. A U.S.-sponsored plan along these lines has been circulating among NATO governments for a year and probably will be put forward soon in the long-stalled Vienna talks, an aide said this week in Washington.

"It is probably the most significant public statement of U.S. thinking on European defense to appear during the Carter administration," a diplomat in Europe said this week.

U.S. diplomats, in their statements, have used much more cautious language.

The views of Sen. Nunn, who is considered the most influential congressional member on defense issues, emerged in a speech to a German-American seminar last month in Washington. His speech received little press coverage at the time, but it has attracted close diplomatic scrutiny in Europe as the deadline nears for NATO to decide on theater nuclear modernization.

At moments in the speech, some of Sen. Nunn's points sounded like echoes of former Sen. Mike Mansfield's persistent, often controversial calls over the years for the repatriation of U.S. troops unless European governments, with their growing prosperity, paid more of the NATO defense bill. Sen. Mansfield's isolationist views aroused consternation among U.S. allies in Europe.

Sen. Nunn's conclusions are getting a better hearing in Europe, where one expert said that they are the "logical conclusions of a rational hawk." In Washington, commentators said that Sen. Nunn reflected a growing congressional mood of military toughness vis-a-vis the Soviet Union — mixed with an element of frustration that some European governments appear unwilling publicly to shoulder their political responsibilities for defense.

In his speech, Sen. Nunn said that NATO would be threatened unless it "adjusts its conventional and theater nuclear force postures to [offset] the loss of American strategic nuclear superiority."

If NATO deploys long-range Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles — a decision scheduled for December — the alliance would regain the ability to strike deep into the rear echelons of Warsaw Pact forces, thus disrupting their ability to reinforce and roll westward, Sen. Nunn said. It is the only way to offset the Warsaw Pact's growing preponderance in conventional forces and in long-range tactical nuclear weapons that could neutralize NATO's current nuclear defenses in Europe, he said.

Capacity to Disrupt

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, under present conditions, would have to defend itself against an attack by using short-range nuclear artillery and tactical weapons, most of which would land in NATO countries, he said. Two-thirds of NATO's present tactical nuclear warheads are tied to delivery systems with ranges of less than 100 miles, mostly between 10 and 20 miles.



Sen. Sam Nunn

Pershing-2 and ground-launched Cruise missiles would "give NATO the capacity to disrupt the movement of Warsaw Pact reserves or destroy them outright before they cross into Western Europe," Sen. Nunn said, adding, "This could greatly reduce the need for NATO's nuclear weapons being fired on NATO's own territory."

NATO's present longer-range systems — deep-striking tactical aircraft like the F-111 and the Pershing-1 missile — are exceedingly vulnerable to pre-emptive Soviet destruction by conventional attack and especially by the sophisticated SS-20 and other new nuclear missile systems recently deployed by the Soviet Union, he said.

"Since the mid-1970s, the Soviets have expanded and modernized their theater nuclear forces to the point where they may now be regarded as superior to NATO's in survivability, mobility and range. The Soviets have doubled the number of their nuclear warheads designated for targets in Europe . . . with the deployment of new nuclear systems, they have eliminated the territorial sanctuaries that NATO once would have enjoyed in a tactical nuclear exchange," Sen. Nunn said, adding: "Unlike NATO, the Soviets have designed, equipped and trained their conventional forces to survive and exploit nuclear and chemical combat."

While the new U.S. weapons could not provide a military counter to the mobile SS-20, they would be less vulnerable than the existing NATO arsenal, he said. The Pershing-2 is movable and involves fewer service vehicles than the older model, and Cruise missiles do not have to operate off runways like aircraft, so they could be redeployed to relative safety if NATO had "minimum tactical warning" of a Soviet offensive, he said.

'No Choice'

Stressing the need for NATO to acquire longer-range missiles capable of hitting the Soviet Union, Sen. Nunn said: "If the modernization of theater nuclear forces is to be thwarted in Europe, then at some point in the future the United States would have no choice but to consider the possibility of eventually removing those forces. A theater nuclear posture that is more dangerous to NATO than to the Warsaw Pact must be modernized or dismantled."

Emphasizing his determination that Western Europe must make a public political commitment to its own defense, Sen. Nunn continued: "In this century, Americans have died in large numbers on European battlefields. We are prepared to do so again if necessary, but only for a Europe that is dedicated to its own defense."

The risk of a Soviet miscalculation in an underdefended Europe, he indicated, was a more likely scenario for nuclear war than the "bolt out of the blue" surprise strategic nuclear attack often represented as the most pressing danger facing mankind. To avoid a miscalculated Soviet offensive that could escalate into a full-scale nuclear war, he said, it is essential to maintain tactical nuclear deterrence in Europe together with a better conventional force strategy.

For instance, on the MBFR talks in Vienna, which have deadlocked over discrepancies between NATO and Warsaw Pact statistics on the numbers of troops involved, Sen. Nunn said that NATO is wrong to focus on manpower exclusively.

Since the real threat is a surprise Warsaw Pact attack, Sen. Nunn said, NATO should seek "a comprehensive system of associated measures based on permanent and pervasive on-site inspection in Europe" on both sides.

The Soviet Union has never agreed to direct inspection of its military facilities in the past. But this new negotiating proposal is being "actively weighed within NATO," he said, and an aide added that he expected NATO to adopt this new negotiating approach in the long-stalled Vienna talks.

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Emminger Sees U.S. Interest Rates at Peak

By Paul Lewis

FRANKFURT (NYT) — U.S. inflation and the very high interest rates it has brought have reached their peak and both will start to move slowly downwards within the *next two to three months* as the U.S. economy tips over into recession, Otmar Emminger, Bundesbank president, cautiously predicted in a recent interview.

He said that he very much hopes U.S. rates are now at a peak and will start to "de-escalate slowly as prices ease in two or three months time."

Such an easing in interest rates, even though only modest, Mr. Emminger said, could be "very helpful" to U.S. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker in maintaining political support for his tough anti-inflation policy during a U.S. presidential election year by showing that it is bringing tangible results.

Although he did not specifically say so, Mr. Emminger's suggestion that the Federal Reserve needs quick results to maintain support for its present monetary policies echos widespread concern in Europe that the U.S. may relax its anti-inflation effort prematurely as next year's presidential elections approach.

Support for Mr. Emminger's belief that the U.S. economy is on the brink of a sharp slowdown under the impact of rising oil prices and the Federal Reserve's tight money policy comes from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's secretariat's latest economic forecasts due to be discussed at a meeting of the its Economic Policy Committee in Paris *next* week (IHT, Nov. 9).

The forecasts are reported to show the U.S. economy contracting by 1 per cent during 1980 as a whole after expanding by about 2 percent this year, though with the *downturn concentrated in the first* six months of next year and a mild recovery starting in the second half.

The OECD's view of the U.S. economy is more pessimistic than the Carter administration's own forecasts, which show output stagnating in the opening months of 1980.

With the U.S. economy now "poised on the brink of recession," Mr. Emminger believes the Federal Reserve's recent tightening of monetary policy will be translated quite quickly into falling corporate loan demand and slackening inflation.

Actions Defended

Mr. Emminger vigorously defended the Bundesbank's own steady tightening of West German monetary policy this year saying that like the Federal Reserve, he believes a "quick kill" approach to inflation is likely to be more effective than gradualist tactics.

"With a gradualist approach you get the worst of both worlds, prolonged stagnation and only a disappointing reduction in inflation," Mr. Emminger said.

Although critics say the Bundesbank is strengthening recessionary forces at work in the world economy by tightening interest rates, Mr. Emminger disagrees. He predicts that the West German economy will grow by about 3 percent next year, or roughly more than twice the average rate for the Western world as a whole, as inflation declines from its current 5.7 percent rate to the 4 percent.

He believes that some slight revaluation of the German mark, which higher interest rates could bring, is *justified because its real* value on the currency markets has declined recently, adding to domestic inflation.

With U.S. interest rates still well above German levels, Mr. Emminger says the Bundesbank action *still leaves the Federal Reserve* plenty of room to ease its policy as inflation slows without weakening the dollar.



Richard Colker

People in Business

Richard Colker, a vice president of the Paris-based Societe Financiere Europeenne Group, has been named head of eurocurrency loan-syndication activities.

* * *

Alessandro Carboni has been appointed managing director of Canadian American GIE, a Paris-based company jointly owned by the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis and its wholly owned Luxembourg subsidiary, Canadian American Bank S.A.

* * *

IBM Vice President **Theodore Papes Jr.** has been named general manager and a member of the Executive Office of IBM Europe S.A. replacing **P. Martin Foley**, who returns to the United States as president of the IBM General Systems Division.

* * *

***Dirk Beckerhoff** has been named* director of SRI International's new regional office in Bonn-Bad Godesberg.

After Latest Revisions by Fed

Money Supply Growth on Target

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 — The short-term growth of the U.S. money supply is now well within the targets set by the Federal Reserve, according to figures released yesterday by the central bank which included new revisions due to misreporting by Manufacturers Hanover Bank.

Today, Citibank followed Chase Manhattan Bank's lead earlier this week and raised its prime rate to 15½ percent from 15¼ percent. Citibank said its formula called for a prime rate of 16 percent, but that it had exercised restraint in raising the rate only to 15½ percent.

The Fed also announced yesterday it had hired Alan Levenson, a partner in the law firm of Fulbright & Jaworski, to lead an investigation to determine whether anyone profited from the erroneous money-supply figures the central bank issued last month.

After a delay it said was due to computer problems, the Fed reported the basic measure of the money supply, *M-1*, dropped by $400 million in the week ended Oct. 31. That decline, plus downward revisions of earlier figures, sharply reduced the annual growth rate in the money supply for the latest 13-week period to 6.3 percent. This is down from an annual rate of 10.3 percent for the 13-week period ended Oct. 10, which was reported on Oct. 18, before the data error was discovered.

The Fed's two-month target range is 3 percent to 8 percent, according to the minutes of the September meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee, which sets monetary policy.

M-2, a broader measure, rose $1.2 billion for a 10.3 percent rate of growth.

An unseasonally small rise in business borrowings from the major *New York banks was also seen as a* positive development by market analysts. Commercial and industrial loans at these banks rose by $68 million in the week ended Nov. 7, compared with a $239-million rise in the year-earlier week. On a seasonal basis, business loans at the New York banks could have been expected to have risen by $200 million in the week, according to Abraham Gulkowitz, an economist for Bankers Trust.

In addition, borrowings by nonfinancial companies *from* the commercial-paper market declined by $500 million in the week ended Oct. 31, bringing the total decline for the latest three weeks to more than $1.4 billion.

The $400-million decline contrasted sharply with what had been expected by most market participants. On the basis of figures released during the week, they predicted an increase of $1 billion to $2 billion in the money supply.

For October, M-1 rose $800 million, or 0.2 percent, the fed said today. The increase compared with an increase of 0.9 percent in September and left the money supply 4.8 percent higher than a year earlier.

Money market analysts said that as a result of the slowing growth in M-1, the Fed's monetary policy may enter a holding pattern for the near-term. The slight growth for October should allow the Fed additional time to monitor the impact of its Oct. 6 policy moves before deciding future action.

However, a number of market analysts cautioned against viewing the latest data as evidence that the long-awaited peak in interest rates may have been attained. Further evidence will be needed before the Fed can safely relax its tight-money policy.

Citibank's move today was shortly followed by Morgan Guaranty Trust, Chemical Bank, Bankers Trust, Continental Illinois of Chicago and several other banks.

Mr. Levenson's inquiry will focus on the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and Manufacturers Hanover Trust, which acknowledged that it mistakenly gave erroneous data to the New York Fed which led to distortions in the money-supply statistics for October.

Further revisions announced yesterday by the Fed in the October figures reduced the money supply by an additional $600 million, partly because of more corrections in the Manufacturers Hanover data. The Fed said that these are expected to be the last corrections from the bank.

Japan's Inflation Rate Surges

Yen Continues Sliding Against Dollar

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO, Nov. 9 — Japan's wholesale prices continued to climb sharply in October and the yen today continued its plunge against the dollar.

In heavy foreign exchange trading, the dollar closed at 242.10 yen, up from 241.375 yen yesterday. Rates fluctuated wildly, "like a roller coaster," in a market closely watching the latest Iranian developments, a dealer said.

The dollar surged 243.90 yen momentarily in the morning but then plunged to the day's trading low of 240.90 yen as the Bank of Japan intervened to brake the dollar's rise. Dealers estimated the central bank's sales at $250 million during the day.

The central bank separately reported that the country's wholesale price index rose 1.1 percent in October from September and surged 14.5 percent from a year earlier to 117.4 percent of its 1975 base. The rise follows a 12.6-percent annual gain in September.

Japan's wholesale prices have been rising rapidly since November, 1978. October was the seventh month in which prices registered a *month-to-month* increase of more than 1 percent.

Central bank officials said the yen's drop accounted for 0.4 percentage points of October's month-to-month increase, as compared with 0.1 point in both July and August and 0.3 point in September.

The yen's continuing decline raised fears that wholesale prices may continue rising in November also, unless monetary authorities take steps to bolster the currency. The central bank has raised the official discount rate three times this year to 6.25 percent, but has failed to arrest the yen's slide.

Higher oil prices were also blamed for October's increase, although their direct impact appears to have run its course, officials said. The prices of oil, coal and their products continued to climb, showing a 2.6 percent month-to-month increase.

The wholesale price announcement did not seriously affect the currency market as operators had *already suspected the sharp rise and* had adjusted their positions accordingly, dealers said.

Meanwhile, newly appointed Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita said today he has no plans at present to tighten foreign exchange controls to defend the falling yen. He told a press conference after the first Cabinet meeting he believed the recent yen depreciation is a temporary phenomenon.

Mr. Takeshita said, however, that Japanese monetary authorities will continue intervention in the market to check erratic fluctuations of the yen-dollar rate.

In Washington, Treasury Secretary William Miller said the recent weakness in the yen has been overdone. He said that the scale of the currency's movement is worrisome *though he added he did not want to* give the impression of being overly concerned at present.

Gold Up $1

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ) — The dollar firmed against most other major currencies today, easing only slightly against sterling, in light, uneventful trading in Europe today, dealers said. Gold gained $1 an ounce, closing at $390.

Foreign exchange trading, though moderate in volume, was said to be lighter than it had been all week. Moreover, a dealer said, market attention showed signs of shifting from concern over events in Iran to fundamental economic considerations.

"I think the impact of the Iranian situation has been discounted as far as the dollar is concerned," he said. "If things there get any worse as far *as the oil situation is concerned, it's* going to hurt other currencies more."

Decline Forecast for EEC Steel Output

BRUSSELS, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ) — The European Economic Community *industry commissioner*, Etienne Davignon, yesterday predicted steel output could fall by about 4.3 percent to an estimated 134 million tons in 1980.

The commissioner also said that he had "indications that the U.S. industry *intends to* embark on protectionist measures toward Europe in 1980." However he did not elaborate and an 18-page report released by his office did not mention the issue.

And Mr. Davignon told a news *conference that he believed the* EEC could persuade the United States to suspend $4 million in import duties on five European Airbuses bought by Eastern Airlines.

"Negotiations are proceeding," he said. "We have got a reasonable chance of getting what we want."

Mr. Davignon said has been *holding talks with Carter* administration officials and asking in effect for introduction of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade a few months ahead of schedule. This would mean a savings of $800,000 on each of the five craft for Airbus *Industrie, which in order to sell* them agreed to an unusual provision to pay the customs levies.

On the steel issue, Mr. Davignon said he did not want to see the EEC "get bogged down in a permanent operation" of his five-year plan launched in 1980 to streamline Western Europe's steel industry and he proposed abolishing minimum prices on some products next year.

The prospects for 1980 "are not as favorable as in 1979," Mr. Davignon said. The worldwide economic downturn, he said, "will lead to a fallback in steel production that in 1980 could be 6 million tons below that of this year."

He did not give figures, but the International Iron and Steel Institute has reported EEC output of 104.3 million tons in the first nine months of this year and the commission has predicted 35.6 million for the last quarter.

Thus, production should reach about 140 million tons in 1979 and, by Mr. Davignon's estimate, slip to 134 million next year.

Mr. Davignon said the rising cost of energy, the purported U.S. recession and other economic factors would put a brake on steel consumption and exports.

He said he would seek the abolition of minimum prices for some products starting Jan. 1 although he added that he believed the commission should retain the power to reimpose the rules if market conditions warranted.

Alluding to the estimated 80,000-100,000 workers who will lose their jobs in the early 1980s under the EEC's steel-aid plan, the commissioner said he put "paramount importance" *on funding for their re*training. He appealed to the ministerial council to approve parliament's recent allocation of 100 million European units of account (about $138 million) for assistance to those who lose their jobs.

He aslo said that the commission would sometime in 1980 have to raise an extra 70 million EUA to meet the 86 million EUA target for subsidizing interest rates on investments and reconversion projects.

Big Board Prices Higher; Retail Sales Slump 1.7%

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 — Oil, gaming and computer issues contributed to a broad gain in New York Stock Exchange prices today.

Analysts said news of a fall in the basic money supply in the latest week and revisions of earlier money data indicated Federal Reserve's policies were beginning to work.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 8.87 to 806.48 and advances led declines about three to one as volume increased to about 30 million shares.

Late in the session, the Commerce Department reported U.S. retail sales fell 1.7 percent in October following a [illegible] 2.6-percent rise in Septembe[illegible]es up 9.4 percent from a year earlier.

Phillips Petroleum rose. It settled U.S. charges over price and allocation controls.

Itel was unchanged. It expects a total third quarter loss of about $175 million, including $150 million in asset writedowns and reserves not previously announced. Itel said "we are hopeful the worst of our losses will be behind us after 1979."

Eastman Kodak declared a 50-cent extra cash payout and Park Chemical announced a 75-cent extra dividend.

Companies increasing quarterly dividends included Arvin Industries to 28 cents a share, Celina Financial to 10, Cincinnati Milacron to 20, Getty Oil to 40, Gould Investors to 32 and Homestake Mining, which declared an extra cash payout of 30 cents, to 35.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat, corn and soybeans closed mixed and oats higher.

After the closing, the U.S. Agriculture Department said U.S. corn and soybean output will be even larger than the previously estimated record forecasts.

It now estimates the corn crop will total a record 7.59 billion bushels, 7-percent above last year's levels and 3-percent higher than the department's October forecast.

Soybean production is forecast to total 2.24 billion bushels, up 20 percent from 1978 and 1-percent above the October estimate. Cotton production is forecast at 14.5 million bales, up 34 percent and 1 percent.



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News and Notes

Chrysler's rescue plan as outlined by the Carter administration was approved by the House banking subcommittee for economic stabilization. The plan would authorize the administration to give the automaker up to $1.5 billion of federal loan guarantiees provided Chrysler can raise an equal amount privately. A successful amendment to the administration's bill would require the automaker to offer its employes $100 million of its stock. Another amendment would require that of the $1.5 billion in non-government-backed funds, $100 million must be from a sale of stock to persons with an economic stake in the company, *including dealers, employees and* suppliers. The rare display of congressional speed means the bill will be ready for full committee action as scheduled Wednesday, the same day the Senate opens hearings on a similar proposal.

* * *

Japan's Finance Ministry denies a press report that it has decided to freeze the planned government investment in a joint $3.5-billion, Iran-Japan petro*chemical project in southern Iran.* The ministry says the report published by Asahi Shimbun was groundless and Tokyo would not change its policy on providing official support to the project. The Japanese government last month decided to invest 20 billion yen in the project to help cover a shortfall, following cost increases resulting from delays due to the *Iranian revolution. The govern*ment also upgraded it to an official national project. Following the recent uncertainty, the Mitsui industrial group, leading Japanese partners in the Iranian project, decided to postpone a ceremony scheduled Sunday to reopen work on the complex, a group official says. Meanwhile, Italimpianti has renegotiated with Iran a 1.2-trillion-lire (about $1.4 billion) contract to build as huge steel factory. Lucien Secouri, chairmain of the Italian engineering group held by the state-owned Istituto per la Recostruzione Industriale, said the final agreement was signed a few days ago. The original contract, signed under the shah's regime, had been "frozen" following the revolution.

* * *

Barclays American, a unit of Barclays Bank International, says that it has agreed in principle with subsidiaries of Beneficial Corp. to purchase 138 consumer finance offices located in 12 U.S. states. Barclays American chairman Bland Worley says the purchase price will be based primarily upon net consumer finance receivables, recently valued at about $190 million. The purchase is subject to a definitive agreement acquisition and approval of regulatory authorities. Mr. Worley adds that the acquisition will not impede Barclays American's plans to expand other financial divisions of the company and is "consistent with Barclays American's plans to expand its consumer finance activity. . .to become a national company."

* * *

U.S. auto-assembly plant closings have accelerated as each of the Big Three automakers slated major production cuts in a bid to control inventories of unsold cars and trucks. General Motors is indefinitely eliminating second shifts at three of its vehicle-making operations and cutting production at a fourth plant. Starting Monday, Ford Motor and Chrysler will close for one week a total of nine vehicle-assembly facilities. Ford also said it will close two trucks plants for two weeks. The latest moves brings the number of autoworkers indefinitely out of work to nearly 98,000.

* * *

A French maker of navigation equipment says Boeing has ordered 600 emergency visualization systems for its 767 and 757 airliners. Societe Francaise d'Equipements pour la Navigation Aeriene adds the contract is worth several million dollars.

* * *

U.K.'s sale of 80 million shares in British Petroleum was oversubscribed and application lists were closed immediately after opening, the Bank of England says. The 25-pence nominal shares were priced at 363 pence each.

* * *

The first new export contracts for Australian uranium in seven years have been signed by Korea Electric with Ranger project partners EZ Industries and Peko Wallsend, Australia's Trade and Resources Minister Doug Anthony says. The previous government banned approval for any new export contracts in December, 1972, but the ban was lifted by the present Australian government of Malcolm Fraser in 1977. EZ Industries said the two companies signed separate contracts with Korea Electric to supply 2,500 tons of uranium concentrates over 10 years beginning in 1983. EZ Industries said the contracts are valued at between $Aus80 million and $Aus90 million to each company at current prices.

The Australian companies each hold 25 percent in the Ranger uranium mine project.

* * *

Adam Opel, General Motors' West German subsidiary, says part of its staff will be put on short-time work later this month and car production will be halted *for 10 days to adjust* production to demand, which has not received the expected boost from the Frankfurt motor show. However, Opel adds, the new "Kadett" model introduced in August has been successful, and consequently its plants in Bochum and Kaiserslautern will not be affected, nor will the current 6-billion-Deutsche-mark investment program.

* * *

Houston Oil & Minerals said its *Colombian unit has found oil* in the Llanos basin of Colombia. The Cano Garza No. 2 well flowed at a rate of 850 barrels of oil a day below 9,431 feet. It is about 3,000 feet from the No. 1 well, which showed crude earlier this year but was not completed due to mechanical problems. The company plans to complete the No. 1 well. The contract area covering 1.3 million acres is held by Elf Aquitaine as operator, which has 36.5 percent; Houston Oil & Minerals of Colombia, 36 percent; and Louisiana Land & Exploration 27.5 percent. The government-owned oil company Ecopetrol has the option to exercise its right to a 50 percent working interest and to join in development of the field.

Demirel Indicates Turkey To Seek Additional Loans

ANKARA, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ) — The premier-designate of Turkey, Suleyman Demirel, has indicated that Turkey will seek up to $2 billion a year on the Euromarket to finance a program of rapid economic development.

"After all, there are more than $500 billion Eurodollars floating around," Mr. Demirel told a press conference this week. "Can't Turkey get two billion of them if its [economic] potential were properly explained?"

A Western economic analyst said it "was not very likely" that anyone would lend more money to Turkey, already carrying a foreign debt of $18 billion. The country carried out a $1.36-billion refinancing operation this year to avoid bankruptcy.

Mr. Demirel also suggested he would give up some of the austerity policies of Premier Bulent Ecevit, who resigned following his party's defeat in parliamentary by-elections last month.

Mr. Ecevit is remaining premier, without legislative powers, until a new government is formed. Mr. Demirel, a former premier, is expected to win the necessary parliamentary vote of confidence.

Mr. Demirel said Turkey must expand production and launch new development projects, explaining "It is not possible to administer a country with a population increase of one million persons every year if economic development stops."

Mr. Demirel is generally considered more conservative than Mr. Ecevit but analysts doubted Mr. Demirel could continue to receive Western economic support if he gave up Mr. Ecevit's restrictive policies. Mr. Ecevit had pledged to curb the budget deficit.

Mr. Demirel said the country's economic problems stem from its chronic balance-of-payments deficits, aggravated by rising oil prices.

Oil imports of about $3 billion a year are expected to consume more than the entire, estimated annual export earnings of $2.7 billion. Mr. Demirel said the country cannot reduce oil consumption because almost all is used for vital activities such as agriculture or industry.

Mr. Ecevit, during his 22 months in office, devalued the Turkish lira by 43 percent against the dollar and raised prices sharply. The austerity *measures were necessary to obtain* an emergency aid package from the International Monetary Fund and Western governments.

Under IMF guidelines a new devaluation and more price hikes — particularly for petroleum products, sugar and fertilizers — are necessary, Western sources say.

But Mr. Demirel would not like to take unpopular steps immediately after coming to office. He has promised to reduce taxes and increase social security payments.

Keith Quits Post With Rolls-Royce

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (NYT) — Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman of Rolls-Royce Ltd., the aircraft engine manufacturer owned by Britain, said yesterday that he would resign "early next year."

The resignation of the 63-year-old Sir Kenneth stemmed from a long-standing disagreement with the British National Enterprise Board, the state holding company. The executive has often said in the past that the board interfered too much with the operations of Rolls-Royce. *His resignation is apparent*ly his response to the increasing government role at Rolls-Royce.

Swiss Prices Up 0.3%

BERN, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ) — Higher energy prices helped raise the Swiss wholesale price index 0.3 percent in October from September and a sharp 6.8 percent from a year earlier compared to 6.5 percent the previous month, the government said today.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Japan

Ricoh

First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	106,496.	97,041.
Profits	5,590.	3,720.
Per Share	22.21	15.00

Takeda Chemical

First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	207,300.	186,650.
Profits	6,580.	6,350.

United States

Beneficial

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Profits	24.6	25.9
Per share	1.05	1.10
9 months	1979	1978
Profits	87.4	74.9
Per share	3.75	3.19

United Telecommunications

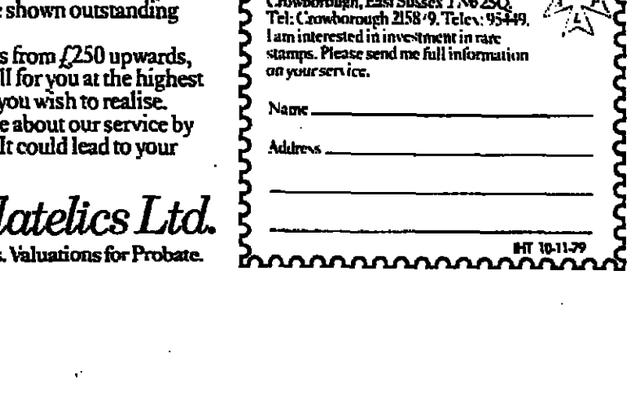
3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	5.25	3.41
Profits	0.15	0.95
Per Share	0.15	0.16
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	12.7	8.01
Profits	0.28	0.12
Per Share	0.34	0.21

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —									
39¾	29½	ACF	2.24		6.9	6	53	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	14½	AMF	1.24		8.4	6	304	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
25	13	AM Intl	.28		2.1	12	832	13¾	13	13¼	+ ⅛
12¼	9⅛	APL	1		9.6		185	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
42	32½	ARA	1.82		5.5	6	118	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅛
33½	21⅜	ASA	1.40		4.6		1048	31⅛	29¼	30½	+1¼
12¾	8⅛	ATO	.48		5.3	4	9	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
22⅜	17	AVX s	.25		1.3	11	63	19⅝	19	19⅜	+1
40⅜	29½	AbbtLb	1		2.7	13	426	37¾	36¾	37¼	+ ½
24⅞	16¼	AcmeC	1.20		5.6	5	18	21¼	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
4⅞	3½	AdmDs	.04		1.1	5	20	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	16½	AdgEx	1.22e		11.		38	17¾	17⅛	17¾	
6⅛	4⅛	AdmMl	.20g		4.3	46	26	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
34	28½	AMD n				13	263	34⅛	33⅜	34⅛	+ ⅜
36⅝	28⅝	AetnLf	s1.80		5.7	5	1552	31½	31⅛	31½	+ ½
28¼	17⅝	Ahmans	1.20		5.2	5	227	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+1
3¼	2	Aileen					40	2½	2¼	2¾	
35⅝	23⅛	AirPrd	.80		2.8	8	1507	28⅝	27¾	28⅝	+ ⅛
25⅜	16⅞	AirbFrt	1.20		5.9	8	80	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
17⅛	11¼	Alcans	.80		6.3	6	87	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ½
8¾	6⅝	AlaP	dpf.87		13.		35	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
87½	71	AlaP	pf 9		13.		z140	71	71	71	
106	90½	AlaP	pf 11		12.		250	90⅜	90½	90½	
81	65½	AlaP	pf 8.28		12.		290	67	66¾	66¾	— ⅛
15⅞	13¾	Alagsco	1.48		11.	8	3	14	14	14	
31⅞	14¼	Alaskin	.66		2.1	22	317	30⅝	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
36	27⅝	Albany s	1		3.4	9	99	30	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	6¼	Alberto	.36		4.9	8	37	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
45	31	Albrtsn	1.20		3.3	7	37	36½	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
42	32	AlcanA	2.40		6.6	7	128	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	
37¼	22⅜	AlcoStd	1.40		4.2	7	72	33¼	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅜
9⅜	5¼	Alexdr	.40		6.3	7	118	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
36⅜	16⅜	AlfaCo	1.68e		4.4	6	52	25	24	24½	+ ⅛
28⅜	23¼	AlgCo	pf2.86		12.		3	23½	23½	23½	
26⅛	14¼	AlgLud	1.28		5.6	4	26	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
42	30	AlgLd	pf 3		7.9		9	38	37⅜	38	+ ⅜
22⅝	19	AlgLd	pf2.19		11.		12	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
18	14⅜	AligPw	1.76		12.	7	269	15⅝	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	13⅜	AllenGp	s 1		6.8	6	162	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
32⅛	23¾	Allergan	.60		2.8	11	109	30¾	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅜
48¼	27⅜	AldCh	2		4.6		579	44¾	43¾	44¼	+ 1⅛
13½	10	AlldMnt	.86		7.5	6	12	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
22¼	10⅝	AlldPd	.60		3.2	9	17	19	19	19	
27½	20⅞	AlldSir	1.60		6.8	6	86	23⅝	23	23½	+ ⅛
38½	28¾	AllisCh	1.80		5.3	5	83	34⅛	34	34¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	11⅜	AllrAu	.64b		4.3	8	32	15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
21¼	14¼	AlphPr	.72g		4.9	11	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
60½	43⅜	Alcoa	2.80		5.4	4	167	52¼	51¼	51¾	+ ⅜
24⅞	13⅛	AmlSup	1		4.9	7	236	21⅜	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
45¼	35½	Amax	s 1.80		4.7	7	1277	38⅜	38	38	
60	43⅛	Amax	pf 3		6.0		249	50⅜	50¼	50⅜	+ ⅛
35¼	15½	Amcord	1.40		4.4	8	142	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
32¼	16½	Amrce	1.32		5.1	6	17	26¾	26	26	— ⅜
48¾	24¼	AHess	1.40b		3.4	6	441	39⅜	39	39⅜	+ ⅜
107½	56⅜	AHes	pf3.50		4.1		4	86½	86	86	+1⅞
14¾	9¼	AmAir	.40		4.3	3	499	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
4¼	3⅛	AmAir	wt				157	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
20⅞	16½	AAir	pf 2.18		13.		20	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
16½	12	ABakr	1.20		8.0	7	62	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
67⅛	45½	ABrnds	5		8.2	5	73	61¼	60⅜	61⅛	+ ⅛
33½	28¼	ABrd	pf2.75		9.7		8	28¾	28¾	28¾	
35⅛	28¼	ABrd	pf2.67		8.7		11	30⅞	30⅝	30¾	— ⅛
47⅜	32⅝	ABdcst	1.20		3.1	7	1636	39⅜	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
16	13	ABldM	.70		5.2	6	9	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
41½	34¼	AmCan	2.80		8.0	5	74	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+ ¼
22½	18⅝	ACan	pf1.75		9.2		5	19	19	19	
4⅜	3⅛	ACentry				23	21	4⅜	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
22½	23¼	ACyan	1.60		5.3	9	783	30½	29¾	30	
17	8¼	AmDistl					143	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
27	17⅜	ADT	1.16		6.5	7	37	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
23½	17⅜	AEIPw	2.22		12.	8	1402	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
36¾	27⅞	AmExp	1.80		6.3	6	641	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	8¾	AFamil	.60b		5.9	4	55	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ⅛
22½	18	AGIBd	2e		11.		100	19⅛	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
21¾	15½	AGnCv	1.44		7.5		10	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
38⅜	23	AGnIns	1		2.9	5	61	34¾	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
16½	9⅝	AHerit	LF	.48	4.1		4	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
22¾	14⅜	AmHotel	1.12		5.2	7	674	21¾	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
29½	24¾	AmHome	1.60		6.0	11	1157	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
35¾	23⅜	AmHosp	.80		2.7	11	855	30⅛	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅜
12¾	8	AmInvt	.40		4.6	6	13	8⅝	8¾	8¾	
25¾	24⅛	AMI	s .80		3.2	10	143	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs	.07e		1.0	3	653	7½	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
47¼	36	ANatR	3.20		7.7	10	93	42⅛	41½	41¾	+ ⅛
31½	19½	ASLFI	n.80b		3.7	3	26	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
19⅜	10⅛	AShip	.80a		5.9	44	24	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
58¾	39	AStand	3.60		7.1	6	135	51½	50¾	50¾	+ ⅜
10¾	6	AStenl	.32		4.5	8	79	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
34½	23½	AmStr	.80		3.0	4	55	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
64¾	51⅜	ATT	s		9.4	7	1656	53½	53	53¼	+ ⅛
67⅜	54⅛	ATT	pf		7.2		11	55⅜	55½	55¼	+ ⅛
47⅜	38⅞	ATT	pf 3.64		9.3		2	39	39	39	— ⅛
49⅜	40	ATT	pf 3.74		9.3		71	40¾	40	40¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	10¼	AWatWk	.92		7.4	4	18	12¾	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
13½	11¼	AWat	pf1.25		11.		z300	11¾	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
13¾	11	AWaSpf	1.25		11.		z100	11	11	11	— ⅜
21	15½	Ameron	1.20		7.4	4	13	16¼	16	16	+ ⅛
14¾	9¾	AmesD	.40b		3.4	4	21	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
42⅞	27¼	Ametek	1.80		4.4	10	99	41¼	40¾	40¾	
25¼	16	Amfac	1.20		5.7	5	133	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
40⅛	29½	AMPInc	.76		2.2	11	229	35¾	35	35¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	13¼	Amoco	.60		4.2	7	72	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅜	Amprp	.05e			3	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	14⅛	Amstar	1.35		7.5	7	356	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
7¾	6⅜	Amst	pf .68		10.		3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
43	31¼	Amsted	2.20		6.1	6	197	36½	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
23½	14¾	Analog	s			15	37	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
18¾	14⅜	Anchor	s1.20		8.1	5	60	14⅝	d14⅛	14¾	+ ⅛
25	18½	AnClay	1.12		5.3	6	42	21	21	21	+ ⅛
7⅝	5¼	Angelica	.34		5.9	6	65	5¾	5¾	5⅝	+ ⅛
19	8½	Anixter	.40		2.7	6	24	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
33¾	18⅝	Apache	s.40		1.3	13	251	31¾	30⅝	31½	+ ⅛
12½	6¼	ApldDis					7	13⅜	7¾	7	
28⅛	16	ApldDig	pfl		5.5		1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
11⅞	5½	ApplMg				8	152	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
27⅛	18½	Arcata	1.28		5.9	6	122	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
25¾	12¾	ArchrD	.20b			8	13	770	u27	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	5	ArctEn	.10e		1.8	13	12	5¾	5½	5½	
21¾	17¼	ArizPS	2		12.	6	762	17¾	d16⅜	17	— ⅛
13	8	ArkBst	.60b		7.2	64	16	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
47¼	28¾	ArkLGs	2.48		5.4	9	636	46	45¼	45¾	
3⅝	1⅜	ArlenRty					41	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
10¾	5¼	Armada					6	4	6¾	6¾	
27½	17½	Armco	1.50		6.2	5	157	24½	23⅝	24	+ ½
35	25⅝	Arm pf	2.10		6.9		56	30¾	30	30⅜	+ ⅜
55	44	Armr	pf4.75		11.		220	44	44	44	
19	14⅜	ArmCk	1.10		7.3	6	138	15⅜	15	15⅛	
26½	17⅛	ArmRu	1.20		6.7	4	8	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
22⅜	15¾	AraCorp	1b		5.3	5	4	19⅜	19	19	
30¼	8¾	ArrowE	.20r		.8	5	48	24⅜	23	24	+1⅛
16½	11	Arvin	1		8.5	4	184	12	11¼	11¾	+ ½
26¾	20½	Arvin pf	2		9.4		12	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅛
31⅛	13¼	Asarco	1a		4.1	3	372	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
45½	31	AshlOil	s 2.20		5.6	7	552	39⅜	38⅝	39¼	+ ⅜
21½	15⅜	AsdDG	1.50		9.0	6	120	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Athlone	1.20		8.2	5	15	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
20⅜	16¾	AtlCity	1.84		10.	7	71	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
76⅝	51⅞	AtlRch	2.80		3.8	9	879	73½	72⅜	73⅜	+ ¼
91	62	AtlRc	pf2.80		3	6		87¼	87	87¼	+1
20¼	9¾	AtlasCp					17	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
41	28½	AutoDis	.64		1.7	16	185	37¾	37¼	37½	+ ⅜
28¼	18⅝	AvcoCp	1.20		4.5	3	4346	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ¼
56	39½	Avco	pf 3.25		6.0		96	53	49½	53	+6
71	49½	Avco	pf 4.25		6.5		27	65¼	62½	65	+4¾
21½	13⅜	Avery	.60		3.2	8	66	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ½
26⅜	14⅜	Avnet	.80		3.6	6	284	22⅜	22	22¼	+ ⅛
56	40⅛	Avon	2.80		6.9	10	942	41½	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
21¼	10	Aydin			11		217	18	16¾	17¾	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —									
63¾	10⅝	BAV Lio	S2c				4	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	BT Mtg					21	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
12¼	6⅜	Bache	.50a		4.9	6	52	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
52	29½	Bakrint	.60		1.2	16	321	49¼	48	49¼	+ 1⅜
40½	18⅛	BaldwU	1.20		3.9	6	44	30⅜	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
60	28½	BldU	pf 2.06		4.6		12	44½	44½	44½	— ½
28⅜	20¼	BallCp	1.40		6.1	5	5	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
48⅜	32⅜	BallvMf	s.10		.3	22	3218	32⅜	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
24⅛	21¼	BallGE	2.44		11.	6	151	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅛
24⅝	18¼	BancCp	.80		3.5	7	13	23¾	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
19½	11⅜	Bandag	.60		3.8	8	9	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
29⅜	19	BangPnt	.80		3.7	4	20	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
43¼	30⅜	BkNY	2.72		7.2	5	200	38¼	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅛
16	12⅜	BkofVa	1.16		8.8	4	62	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅛
30⅞	23¾	BnkAm	1.32		5.2	6	460	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ⅛
48⅝	32⅞	BankTr	2.30		8.6	4	70	38¾	37⅝	38⅜	+ ¼
28	22¼	BkTr	pf2.50		11.		12	23¼	23	23	+ ⅛
49	40½	BkTr	pf4.22		10.		14	40½	40½	40½	
14	7⅜	Banner	.14		1.7	7	52	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
58¼	21¾	Barber	1.60		3.0	12	9	53¾	53¼	53¾	+ ½
15⅜	10¾	BardCR	.36		3.0	9	383	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
21¾	15½	BarnGp	s.80		4.2	5	16	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
23½	14¾	BarryW	s.52		2.7	10	46	19¾	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	23½	Bausch s	1		3.1	10	728	u32¼	30¾	32	+2½
48¾	35⅜	BaxtTrv	.50		1.1	13	438	44½	43¾	44½	+ ⅜
10¾	3	BayColP					79	7¾	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
27¾	18¼	BaySNG	2		9.2	6	28	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
12½	9⅛	BayWCp	.48		4.3	6	6	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
31	25⅝	Bearing	.92		3.1	8	25	30	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
24⅜	19¼	BeatFd	1.20		5.9	8	820	20½	20¼	20¾	+ ⅜
51½	41½	Beat	pf 3.38		8.0		5	42¼	42¼	42¼	
29⅜	20	Beckm	.32		1.2	15	483	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ⅛
36½	27⅛	BectnD	.84		2.9	10	110	29	28	29	+1
40¼	21½	Beech	1		2.6	11	304	38¾	38	38¾	+ ⅜
12⅝	2⅞	Beker					454	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
47⅜	24⅛	BelcoP	s .80		2.8	7	179	29¼	28¾	29½	+1⅛
30⅝	19⅝	Belden	1.60		6.7	4	x61	23¾	23⅛	23¾	+ ⅛
9	6¼	BeldnH	.36b		5.3	6	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
22½	14¾	BellHow	.96		5.2	11	46	18½	18	18½	+ ½
13⅜	9½	BellInd	.20a		1.8	6	55	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
19⅜	15⅞	BellCd	s 1.52				11	16⅜	16¼	16¾	
30½	19½	Bemis	1.40		5.1	4	x7	27⅛	27¼	27⅜	
45	33⅜	Bendix	2.84		7.0	6	48	41⅛	40¾	40¾	
32⅛	22⅛	BenfCo	2		8.0	5	455	25¼	24⅝	25	
46¾	38	Benef	pf4.30		11.		7	38½	d37¾	37¾	— ⅜
48	41⅜	Benef	pf4.50		10.		z100	43	43	43	+1⅜
140⅛	99	Benef	pf5.50		5.0		z30	110	110	110	
4⅜	2⅜	BenptB				11	189	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
7¼	3	BerkeyP					9	98	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	21⅜	BestPd	.24		1.0	8	121	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	19¼	BethSt	1.60		7.8	3	363	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ½
44½	29¾	BigThr	.88		2.2	13	121	40½	39¼	40⅛	+1⅛
33⅜	14½	Binney	.92		3.5	12	45	26⅝	25¾	26	
18¼	17	BisFSL	s			5	16	17	d16⅝	17	
25¼	16	BlackDr	.68		3.4	9	1244	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
24½	18⅜	BlairJn	s 1		4.9	6	11	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
25½	13¼	BlissL	1.10		5.9	5	16	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ½
27¼	20¼	BlckHR	1.60		6.8	9	10	23¾	23⅛	23⅝	+ ½
29½	19	BlueB	1.60		6.4	5	x96	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ½
14	9½	Bluebrd	.28		2.1	8	12	13½	13¼	13½	
6¼	3⅝	BobbieBr					3	51	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
51¼	37½	Boeing	s1.40a		3.1	6	1124	44⅝	44	44⅝	+ ⅛
48¾	23½	BoiseC	1.50		4.6	5	338	33	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅛
28⅛	24⅜	Borden	1.82		7.2	6	164	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ⅛
37¼	26¼	BorgW	2.30		7.0	5	71	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
8½	4⅛	Borrmns	.20		4.7	3	31	4¼	4¼	4¼	
24¾	19⅜	BosEd	2.44		12.	6	50	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
89	71	BosE	pfB.88		12.		z50	72½	72½	72½	
11⅜	9	BosE	pr1.17		13.		33	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
14⅜	11¼	BosE	pr1.46		12.		22	12⅜	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
14½	6¾	BronHf	.44		5.7	9	593	7⅝	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅜
56⅜	26½	BrounC	.80		1.6	15	92	50½	50	50¼	+ ¼
29⅜	24½	BrlgSt	1.20a		4.4	8	135	27½	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
38¼	30⅜	BristM	1.44		4.4	10	854	32¾	32¼	32½	+ ¼
44	35½	BristM	pf 2		5.6		102	36	36	36	— ¼
35¼	16¾	BritPet	1.02e		3.3	6	85	30¾	30⅜	30¾	+ ⅜
19½	12½	BrkwGl	1.08		8.3	11	9	13	12⅞	13	
25	18⅜	BrkyUG	2.02		9.9	6	53	21⅛	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
26½	23¾	BkUGp	pf2.47		10.		58	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
23¾	15	BwnSh	1		5.0	5	22	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	7½	Brown	.36		1.7	6	16	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
28¾	22½	BwnGp	2		8.2	5	24	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
15¾	11	BwnFer	.60		4.8	8	189	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
15⅜	11⅛	Brnswk	.80		7.0	5	281	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
30¼	24⅛	BrushM	pf2.40		9.4		4	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
24¼	17½	BrushW	s 1		5.4	6	35	18¾	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
25	15¼	BucyEr	.88		4.7	6	x68	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
6½	5½	BudgC	pf.60		11.		8	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
37¾	22	BuffFo	1.80		5.7	7	4	31¾	31	31¾	+ ⅛
16⅜	10	Bundy	1		10.	5	125	10⅝	d 9¾	9⅝	—1⅛
19⅜	16	BunkrH	1.92		11.		11	16⅛	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
29⅞	11¾	BunkR	.84		3.6	6	148	23⅝	23	23½	+ ⅜
21	18	BnkR	pf1.50		8.3		8	18⅛	18	18	+ ⅛
18½	12	BurlInd	1.40		9.3	5	170	15¼	15	15	
65	35¾	BurlNo	2.10		4.1	8	237	52⅜	51½	51⅝	— ⅛
7½	5⅜	BrlNo	pf.55		9.2		13	6	6	6	+ ⅛
58¼	36	BrlNo	pf2.85		6.1		24	47	46¾	47	+ ¼
31¼	17½	Burndy	1		3.5	9	32	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
7½	2⅜	BrnsRL					209	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
78	64⅜	Burrgh	2.20		3.2	10	1222	69¾	69¼	69½	+ ½
25¼	14	Butirin	s.80		3.7	7	31	21¾	20½	21½	+1¼
14⅜	6⅜	Buttes				11	52	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
		— C—C—C —									
32¾	27	CBI Ind	s1a		3.2	11	196	31½	30⅝	31½	+1
56¾	44⅛	CBS			2.60	5.7	7	257	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	
10¼	5⅜	CCI					4	62	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅜
60½	29	CIT			2.60	4.5	8	767	57¾	56⅛	57¾	+ ¾
12⅜	7¼	CLC			.24	2.9	30	15	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
16	8½	CNA	Fn				3	49	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
20½	13½	CNA	pf		1.10	6.5		7	17	17	17	
11⅜	9½	CNAI			1.08a	11.		31	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
58	47¼	CPC			3	5.5	7	209	54½	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
17	14⅜	CP Nat			1.88	12.	7	14	15⅜	15⅛

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	77½	PoPL pf8.60	11.		z40	76	d76	76	—1½
	91	PoPL pf9.24	10.		z490	92	91	92	+1
	95½	PoPL pf 11	11.		z200	97	96¾	96¾	— ¼
	104	PaPL pf 13	13.		z10	104	104	104	
	72¼	PoPL pf8.70	12.		z150	73	72½	72½	— ½
	30½	Pennwlt 2.20	7.0	6	44	31½	31¼	31¼	+ ½
	19¼	Penw pf1.60	8.3		55	19¾	19¼	19¾	
	26¾	Pennzol 2.58	5.4	8	600	47¾	46	47½	+1½
	9½	PeopDr .24	1.8	8	25	13½	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
	31⅝	PeopGs 2.88	7.9	7	175	36¾	36	36⅜	+ ⅜
	21⅜	PepsiCo 1.14	4.6	9	422	25⅛	24⅝	25	+ ¼
	23⅛	PerkinE .52	1.7	12	916	30⅞	29⅞	29⅝	+ ¾
	7⅞	Perfec		14	424	u16⅛	16	16	
	28	Petrie 1.40	4.9	8	26	28⅝	28½	28½	+ ⅛
	22⅝	Petrolns		11	228	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ⅜
	28⅞	PefRs 2.51e	9.6		48	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅜
	19¼	PefRs pf1.75	7.3		4	24⅛	24	24	
	29	Pfizer 1.32	3.6	11	1487	u37⅛	36½	36⅞	+ ⅜
	19⅛	PhelpD 1.20a	5.2	6	x148	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅜
	13⅜	PhilaEl 1.80	13.	7	432	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
	33	PhilE pf4.30	13.		z110	32½	d32½	32½	— ¼
	34⅜	PhilE pf4.40	13.		z20	35	35	35	+ ¼
	70	PhilE pf8.75	13.		z110	70	70	70	—3
	65	PhilE pf7.85	12.		z50	65	d64	64	—1
	77½	PhilE pf9.50	12.		z40	78¼	78	78	+ ½
	61¾	PhilE pf7.75	13.		z180	60½	d60	60	—1¾
	19⅝	PhilSub 1.10	4.1	8	53	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ¾
	31⅛	PhilMr s1.25	3.8	8	637	33⅜	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅜
	4⅝	Phillnd .32	6.2	18		5⅛	4⅞	5	
	29⅞	PhilPet 1.40	3.2	8	1102	44⅝	43½	44	+1½
	10	PhilVH .60	5.5	5	x6	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
	15⅛	PiedAvt .24	1.5	4	x344	16⅞	16¼	16½	+ ⅜
	15⅛	PieNG 1.56a	8.6	7	7	18⅛	18	18⅛	
	6¼	Pier 1 .15e	.9	9	107	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
	32	Pilsbry 1.72	4.9	7	72	35⅜	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
	23⅜	Pioner s1.16	3.8	11	477	u31⅛	29⅜	30½	+1
	21⅜	PitnyB 1.20	4.6	7	129	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅜
	26⅜	PitnB pf2.12	7.6		18	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅜
	17	Pittstn 1.20	5.5	11	704	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅜
	5	PlanRsc		7	123	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
	15⅛	Plantrn .16	.8	14	25	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅜
	18½	Playboy .12	.8	17	134	15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
	19⅛	Plessey 1.32e	6.0	7	x4	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ¼
	17	Pneumo 1	3.4	11	25	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
	11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.1	12	426	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
	22⅜	Polaroid 1	4.0	16	x654	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
	11⅞	Pndrosa .40	3.0	4	156	13½	12¾	13¼	+ ¾
	23⅛	PopTal 1.16	3.9	4	9	30⅛	29⅞	30	
	13⅜	Portec .80b	5.2	7	20	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
	70⅞	Portr pf5.50	7.2		z10	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	
	13	PortGE 1.70	13.	9	610	13⅛	13	13⅛	
	91	PoG pf11.50	13.		z60	91	91	91	—1
	20⅜	PorG pf2.60	13.		3	20⅜	d20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
	27½	Potltch 1.32	4.1	6	518	32¼	31⅝	32	+ ½
	11⅜	PotmEl 1.40	12.	7	213	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
	23	Premier s		10	23	23	d22⅞	23	
	6¾	Presley s.36t	4.4	3	149	7¾	7½	7¾	
	14⅝	PrimeC s		13	98	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ½
	72½	ProctG 3.40	4.6	10	402	73⅞	72¾	73¼	+ ¾
	10⅞	PrdRsh s		9	18	u12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
	18¾	Proler .75e	3.3	5	34	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
	13	PSvCol 1.60	12.	10	250	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ¼
	18⅜	PSCol pf2.10	11.		8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
	22⅛	PSInd 2.32	10.	6	518	22⅝	d22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
	71⅜	PSIn pf 7.15	11.		100	71	d65½	65½	—6¼
	89½	PSIn pf 9.44	11.		z2000	88⅛	d88⅛	88⅛	+1
	81⅝	PSIn pf 8.96	11.		100	82	82	82	+ ¼
	15	PSvNH 2.12	13.	5	162	16	15⅞	15⅞	
	17¼	PSvNM 1.92	11.	7	382	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
	18⅝	PSvEG 2.20	11.	6	203	19⅝	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
	12⅛	PSEG pf1.40	11.		3	12½	12½	12½	
	18½	PSEG pf2.17	12.		19	18½	d18⅛	18½	— ⅛
	20½	PSEG pf2.43	12.		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
	101½	PSE pf12.25	12.		z40	103	102	102	
	66	PSEG pf7.80	12.		z200	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ¼
	69	PSEG pf8.08	12.		z100	68½	d68	68	—1¼
	66¼	PSEG pf7.40	11.		z60	66	d66	66	—1
	5½	Publick			171	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ½
	3⅝	Pueblo		4	28	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
	3⅝	PR Cem		4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	13⅛	PuSPL 1.64	12.	8	115	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
	29⅛	Pullmn 1.80	5.0	7	20	36⅛	35⅞	36¼	+ ⅝
	14⅛	Purex 1.28	8.0	7	142	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
	3⅛	PuritnFa			51	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
	23⅜	Purolltr 1.36	4.9	7	6	28	27¾	28	+ ½
	22	QuakO 1.40	5.2	6	197	27	26¼	26¾	+ ¾
	13½	QuakSO s.80	5.5	9	194	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
	18⅛	Quanex s 1	4.4	8	19	22½	22	22½	
	5⅞	Questor .20	2.8	12	129	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
		—R—R—R—							
	9	RBInd .24	2.2	7	16	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
	21⅛	RCA 1.60	7.5	7	600	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
	36	RCApf 3.50	9.7		z100	36	36	36	
	50	RCA pf 4	7.9		9	50⅝	50¼	50⅛	+ ⅜
	8½	RLC s .48	5.0	4	32	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
	8⅛	RTE .45	7.5	6	25	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
	10	RalsPur .58	5.5	9	1471	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
	6⅛	Ramad .12e	1.4	18	830	8⅞	8½	8½	+ ⅛
	12⅝	Ranco .84	5.9	6	22	14⅛	14	14¼	+ ⅛
	12½	RapAm .60e	3.5	4	73	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
	21⅝	Raybt 1.60b	7.0	5	36	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅜
	12⅛	Raymdnt 1	7.7	4	125	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
	42½	Raythn 1.60	2.9	9	362	54½	54⅛	54⅛	+ ½
	18⅛	ReadBat 1	2.8	13	661	u35⅝	33⅞	35¼	+1⅜
	10¼	RitRef 1.63e	14.	7	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅜	Redmn .14e	2.1	5	236	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
	7⅛	ReeceCo .60	7.5	6	9	8⅛	8	8	
	24⅜	ReevsB 2	7.8	3	4	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
	10⅝	ReichCh .74	6.4	12	14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
	27⅜	ReinEl 1.60	2.3	14	13	69⅞	69½	69½	
	31⅛	RelGp 2	4.4	4	488	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅜
	21⅛	RelG pf 2.60	12.		1	21½	21½	21½	
	5⅜	RepAir .20	3.5	5	246	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
	14¼	RepCp .60b	3.2	4	45	19⅝	18⅝	19	+ ½
	13⅞	RepFnS s 1	4.5	5	18	22⅜	22	22¼	— ⅛
	1⅛	RepMtg			22	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
	22⅛	RepStl 2	7.8	3	138	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
	20⅛	RepTex 1	4.1	6	56	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅝
	9¼	ResvOil .30	.9	15	457	31⅞	31¾	31⅝	
	19½	RsOil pf1.75	3.8		16	46⅝	46½	46½	+ ⅛
	20⅜	RevcoD .80	3.1	10	203	26	25⅞	26	+ ¼
	11½	Revere		2	60	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
	44¼	Revlon 1.56	3.4	11	285	45⅞	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅜
	12⅛	Rexham .60	4.4	6	33	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
	15½	Rexnrd .96	5.6	6	44	17	16	17	+1
	54½	Reynln 4.20	6.7	6	716	63	62⅞	62⅞	— ¼
50¾	46	Reyln pf4.10	8.9		11	46	46	46	
39⅝	28⅝	ReyMtl 2.20	7.3	3	123	30⅜	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
35	16⅛	RichCo 1.30	4.7	7	x122	28⅛	27	27⅞	+1⅛
26	19⅛	RchMer 1.20	5.3	7	x144	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
18⅜	15⅛	RiegelT 1.60	9.4	5	9	17	17	17	+ ⅛
38⅛	23⅜	RioGran 1	3.3	5	38	30½	29½	30½	+1
20	13½	RioGr pf .80	5.1		38	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	18½	RiteAid .65	2.9	8	63	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
22¼	16⅛	Robshw 1.30	7.6	6	21	17⅛	16⅞	17	
33⅜	24⅛	Robtsn 1.90	6.8	5	9	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	— ⅛
12	8⅛	Robins .40	4.4	9	222	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	14½	RochG 1.48	10.	7	30	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	16	RochTl 1.56	8.9	7	49	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
19½	10⅛	Rockwr 11		6	53	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅜
46⅜	37⅜	Rockwl 2.60	6.1	6	75	42⅝	42¼	42½	+ ½
47⅜	30⅛	RohmH 2	4.9	6	146	41⅛	40	40⅝	+1⅛
19¼	11¼	Rohrlnd		4	86	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
31⅛	16⅛	Rollins .72	2.5	13	1069	30⅜	28⅝	28½	—1½
40	28⅞	Rolm s		20	210	34⅝	34	34⅛	+1
4½	2⅜	Ronson			13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅞	9⅞	Roper s .90	8.8	5	16	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ¼
20½	13⅜	Rorer .84	5.8	8	282	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ¼
50	15	Rosario .60	1.3	14	200	46	44⅞	45⅞	+1⅛
33½	18	Rowan .10	.3	13	1172	u33⅜	32⅛	32⅞	+ ¼
18⅛	11⅞	RC Cos 1.04	8.7	16	74	12⅛	11⅞	12	
80⅜	57⅝	RoylD 5.53e	7.6	4	184	72⅞	72	72½	+1
29	21⅛	Rubbrm .92	3.4	9	x17	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ¼
11⅛	8⅛	RussTog .88	9.8	5	8	9	8⅞	9	
25⅜	14⅝	RyanH 1.20	6.3	6	24	19⅛	19	19	
27½	19½	RyderS 1b	4.6	6	121	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
		—S—S—S—							
10⅝	5⅝	SCA .35t	5.0	8	118	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
32	16⅛	SCM 1.30	5.4	5	70	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ½
26¼	13⅛	SPSTec .64	2.9	6	61	22	21⅜	22	+ ⅜
53⅜	25½	Sabine .56	1.1	46	256	53⅝	52⅛	53	+ ½
20⅝	8⅛	Safgdln .32	1.6	14	282	19⅝	18¾	19½	+1
44	34⅜	Safewy 2.60	7.1	6	116	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	7½	SagaCp .44	5.5	26	54	8⅛	7⅞	8	
34⅜	21⅜	SJoMn 1.40	5.0	7	88	28	26⅝	27⅝	+1¼
13⅛	10⅝	StJoLP 1.26	12.	8	4	10½	10⅜	10½	
60⅜	34⅜	StLSaF 2.50	5.1	7	3	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	SPaul 1.00e	11.		41	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
34⅞	27	StRegP 2	7.2	6	53	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Salant .40	7.4	7	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
12¼	5	Sambos			98	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15½	13⅛	SDieGs 1.52	11.	8	118	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	SJuanR 1.45t	9.7	12	54	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
29½	14	Sanders .50	2.1	10	161	24⅞	23⅜	24⅜	+ ¾
55	29⅞	SFeInd 2.40	5.0	7	239	48⅛	47⅜	47⅝	+ ⅜
15¼	8	SFeIn pf .50	3.7		2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
33½	18⅛	SFeInt .72	2.4	29	644	29⅝	29	29½	+1⅛
17⅛	13	SoftWel .88	6.6	6	11	13½	13¼	13⅜	
9¼	4⅛	SaulRE			27	7	6⅞	7	
10⅞	5⅛	SavASfp		9	29	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
13⅜	8⅛	SavOnD .40	3.8	7	25	10½	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
11⅞	9¼	SavEIP 1	10.	4	57	9⅝	d 9⅛	9⅝	
14	11⅛	SavE A 1.34	12.		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	10⅛	SavE pf1.28	13.		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19¾	11⅛	Savin .70	5.3	2	222	13½	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
7¾	4⅝	Saxon		6	109	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Schaefer			31	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+ ¼
35⅛	27⅛	SchrPlo 1.44	5.1	7	1336	28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	7⅜	Schlitz .30t			607	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
89⅝	66⅝	Schlmb s1.10	1.3	19	684	88⅝	87⅛	88	+1
37½	25⅛	SciAtla s.18	.5	19	112	36	35⅛	36	+ ⅜
27⅛	18	SCOA s 1.08	5.0	6	15	21½	21⅛	21½	
5⅝	3½	ScotLad .05e	1.0	6	81	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	22	ScotFet 1.88	7.9	5	x27	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
26	16⅛	ScottF .80	3.8	7	10	21⅛	21	21	— ½
20⅛	13½	ScottP .92	5.5	5	730	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Scottys .40	2.5	9	68	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
21½	17¼	Scovill 1.52	8.6	5	111	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
13⅜	9⅝	SeaCA pf1.46	14.		16	10⅛	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
25	14⅛	SeaCont .42	2.8	5	78	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
32⅝	24½	SeabCL 2.20	8.4	3	55	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ¼
18¼	9⅛	SeaWA .30t		8	97	10⅛	10	10	
31⅞	23	Seatst 1.12	4.2	6	35	27	26⅞	26⅞	
42¼	25	Seagrm s1.12		11	45	35	33⅝	35	+1½
33	10½	Seagrv .27a	1.5	6	83	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	14	SealAir n.44	2.9	8	22	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
32⅜	19¼	SealPw 1.30	4.3	7	50	30⅛	29⅜	30	+ ⅝
18⅜	11⅛	SearleG .52	3.4	10	443	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
22	17⅛	Sears 1.28	7.0	7	2428	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4½	Seatrain			38	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
34⅜	25¼	SecPac n1.80	6.6	5	40	27⅝	27	27⅛	+ ½
50	24⅛	Sedco .64	1.3	42	91	49⅜	48⅛	48½	— ⅛
14	8	SelgLt 1.20	14.	6	33	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10⅝	7⅛	SvCpInt .34	4.1	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Shaklee .74	5.3	4	34	14	13⅞	13⅞	
43⅜	21⅛	Shapell .15	.4	4	7	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
18½	8⅛	ShearH .48b	3.3	4	x92	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
51⅝	38⅛	ShellOil 2.40	5.1	7	572	47⅜	46⅛	47	+ ⅛
11⅜	7⅛	ShelGlo .70	8.6	3	63	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
28⅜	19⅛	Shrwin .15e	.6	14	66	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
53⅛	44	Shrw pf4.40	9.6		z300	46	46	46	
14⅛	12	SierPac 1.34	11.	6	48	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
38⅜	19⅛	Signal 1	3.0	6	1313	33⅜	32⅝	33⅛	+1⅛
38½	28⅛	Signode 1.72	5.0	6	26	34⅝	34	34½	
20⅝	11	SimPrec .28	2.2	9	77	12½	11⅞	12½	+1
13⅛	8⅛	SimpPat .56	6.2	10	165	9⅛	9	9	
16⅛	7⅛	Singer .50t			126	8½	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
34	25¼	Singr pf3.50	14.		60	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	
12⅝	9⅛	Skyline .48	4.6	10	42	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
22⅛	16½	SmithA 1.40	8.4	3	10	16⅞	16½	16⅝	
67⅛	41⅝	Smithln 1.12	1.6	13	187	u68½	67⅛	68½	+1½
53½	38⅜	Smkln s1.44	2.7	15	813	u54	53⅜	53⅝	+ ⅜
30⅛	14⅛	SmithTr 1	4.0	8	6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	16½	Smucker 1.10	5.8	6	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	SnapOn s.80	3.3	12	x112	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+1⅛
10⅜	6⅞	SonyCp .10e	1.5	18	60	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
21½	16½	SooLin s.76t	4.3	7	13	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
5⅛	2⅛	SoAffFn			11	3½	3⅛	3½	
18	14⅛	SCrEG 1.68	11.	8	72	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	SoJerln 1.74	9.4	7	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
35½	26⅛	Soutdwn .40	1.3	6	18	45⅛	43⅛	45⅛	+2½
17	11½	SoetBk .80	6.2	5	102	13	12⅞	13	
8⅛	6⅛	SoetPS s		5	25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
27⅛	23⅛	SCalEd 2.72	11.	5	1850	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅜
14⅛	11⅛	SouthCo 1.54	14.	8	1299	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
19⅝	17	SolnGE 1.52	8.7	7	15	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
49⅛	30⅛	SoNRes 1.50	3.3	8	61	45⅛	44⅛	45	+ ½
41	33⅛	SNETel 3.60	11.	6	48	34⅛	d33⅛	33⅞	— ⅛
47	37½	SoNE pf3.82	10.		196	37	d36⅛	36½	—1
37⅛	25	SouPac 2.48	7.6	5	168	31½	31	31⅜	+ ⅛
58⅜	44⅛	SouRy 3.20	6.1	5	11	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	24⅛	SoRy pf2.60	11.		4	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
30½	18⅜	SoUnCo 1.92	6.4	8	23	30	28⅝	30	+1½
32	25⅛	Soutlnd .84b	3.1	8	142	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
49⅛	34¼	SouRoyl s		23	91	49⅝	47⅝	47⅝	—1½
26	16⅛	SwtAir s.28	1.3	6	31	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
26	20⅛	SwtBsh 1.40	6.6	6	8	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
24	11	SwtFore .40	2.7	4	32	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	SwtGas n1.10	10.	8	32	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	SwtPS 1.28	11.	8	85	12	11⅛	11⅞	
21⅛	10⅛	Sparton .80	4.3	6	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	16⅛	SpectPb		15	88	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅜
18	12⅛	SperHut 1	6.9	4	3	14½	14½	14½	
35⅛	30	SperHut pf 3	9.7		5	31	31	31	+ ⅛
52⅛	40⅛	Sperry 1.56	3.6	6	356	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	14	SpragsM 1.20	7.8	4	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
25½	19⅛	SquarD 1.50	6.9	7	227	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
37⅛	26⅛	Squibb 1.14	3.2	13	x2114	35⅛	33⅛	35⅛	+1⅛
15⅛	11⅛	StaRite n.70	5.8	6	15	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
31⅛	16⅛	Staley 1	3.6	15	161	28⅛	27⅛	28	+ ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	StBrad 1.48	6.9	8	296	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
48½	37	StdBr pf3.50	8.8		z400	40	40	40	
29⅛	19⅛	StBPnt .64	3.1	8	127	21⅛	20½	20⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	StdMotA .64	5.4	5	22	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
62⅛	43⅛	StOilCl 3.20	5.8	6	702	55½	54⅛	55	+ ½
80⅛	49⅛	StOInd 3	3.8	8	1364	79⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+1
78⅛	34⅛	StOilOh 1.60	2.1	14	x606	76⅛	76	76⅛	+1⅛
12⅛	7⅛	StPacCp .60	7.3	3	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19½	12⅛	Standex .80	4.9	6	15	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	22⅛	StanW 1.24	4.3	7	401	29⅛	28⅛	29	
32⅛	22⅛	Starret 1.48	5.2	5	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
6⅛	3½	StMutInv		9	26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11	9	StaMSe 1.05	11.		15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
25	18⅛	StaufCh s1.10	5.9	6	193	18⅛	d18½	18⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Steego .12b	3.8	7	43	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	Sterchi .68	6.8	4	8	10	10	10	
27⅛	14	SterlDg .84	4.8	9	701	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅜
25⅛	17⅛	Sterndnt .60	3.2	8	44	18⅛	18½	18½	— ⅛
15⅛	33	StevenJ 1.20b	8.9	4	108	13⅛	13½	13½	+ ⅛
41⅛	26⅛	StewWa s1.88	6.3	7	x17	30⅛	30½	30½	— ⅛
37⅛	23⅛	StokVC 1.48	6.0	6	32	24½	24⅛	24½	
50⅛	37⅛	StoneW 2.75b	6.8	9	41	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	10⅛	StanCon .60	2.8	8	24	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅜
20⅛	14⅛	StopShp 1.20	7.9	4	16	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
23⅛	13⅛	StorTec s		10	656	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	28⅛	Storer 1.30	3.0	8	30	43⅛	42⅛	43	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	StridRit 1.08	7.0	6	11	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	SuavShe .20	7.6	6	65	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
36⅛	16½	SubPrG 1.44	4.1	8	179	35⅛	34½	35⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	23	SunChm s.60	2.6	5	57	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	SunEl .60	3.2	10	105	19⅛	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
70⅛	36⅛	SunCo 3	4.9	6	481	61⅛	60⅛	61⅛	+1
73	37½	SunC pf 2.25	3.6		5	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	Sunbm 1.50	8.5	5	209	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	19	Sundstr 1.20	3.7	8	110	32⅛	32	32⅛	
86½	52⅛	Sunds pd3.50	4.4		1	79	79	79	+1
22⅛	9	SunsM .40	2.3	10	67	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	SuprVal .66	3.2	9	348	20½	19⅛	20½	+ ⅛
116	99	SuprOil s.70	.6	15	367	112	108	110½	+2⅛
19⅛	10⅛	SupmkG .48	3.1	5	64	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ½
40	23½	Supm pf1.30	4.1		2	31½	31½	31½	+1½
8⅛	3⅛	Supscp			21	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
24½	18½	Swank 1.40a	7.5	5	14	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
24⅛	14½	Sybron 1.08	6.8	8	17	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
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17⅛	11⅛	TRE s .84	6.2	6	37	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
41⅛	33⅛	TRW 2	5.7	6	286	35½	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
79	63⅛	TRW pr4.50	6.8		32	66⅛	65	66⅛	+ ⅛
32	17⅛	TaftBrd .76	2.6	9	7	29	28½	29	+1
11⅛	1⅛	Talcott			101	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
12½	8	Talley 1	12.	8	48	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Talley pf 1	11.		54	9⅛	d 9	9⅛	
19⅛	15⅛	TampE 1.44	8.9	7	84	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	17⅛	Tandy		8	695	27½	26⅛	27⅛	+1⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Tandycft n		3	126	4⅛	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
17⅛	7⅛	Tappan .40	2.3	13	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
16⅛	9⅛	Tchncolr .72	4.7	5	154	15½	15	15⅛	
18⅛	8⅛	Technicn		13	31	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
61½	41	Tektrnx .84	1.5	12	112	55	54	54⅛	+ ⅛
18	7⅛	Telcom .70	6.2	3	4	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Telecor 6.60c		3	22	4⅛	d 4	4	— ⅛
154½	84⅛	Teledn 9.92t	8.1	5	532	123⅛	121⅛	122⅛	+2⅛
21⅛	9⅛	Telprmt		18	248	17⅛	16⅛	17	+ ½
7⅛	3⅛	Telex		19	257	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
39½	29	Tenneco 2.40	6.5	7	1529	37	36⅛	37	+1
88⅛	75	Tenc pr 7.40	10.		70	74⅛	d74⅛	74⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	14½	Teradyn		13	207	27⅛	26⅛	27½	+1⅛
19⅛	7	Tesoro		7	580	16½	15½	15⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16	7.5		62	29	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
32½	22⅛	Texaco 2.16	7.7	5	1593	28⅛	27⅛	28	+ ½
45⅛	35½	TexCm 1.60	3.9	8	76	41	40⅛	41	+ ⅛
61⅛	33½	TexEst 2.70	4.6	9	48	58⅛	58⅛	58½	+ ½
27⅛	23⅛	TxET pf2.40	10.		8	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
26⅛	24⅛	TxET pf2.87	11.		46	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	22⅛	TexGT s1.46	6.0	7	66	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+1
24½	16	TexInd .60	3.5	4	24	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
101	75⅛	TexInst 2	2.3	12	1019	89⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	5⅛	TexInt			532	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
55½	25⅛	TexOGs .48	.9	13	182	53½	52⅛	53	— ⅛
74	44½	TxPcLd .45e	.7	24	1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	TexUtil 1.64	9.2	7	512	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
33	18	TexsgIf 1.20	4.6	9	71	26	25⅛	25⅛	
12⅛	3⅛	TexfiInd		2	57	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
29⅛	22⅛	Textron 1.80	7.3	5	16	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
32	24½	Textr pf2.08	7.7		5	27	27	27	— ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	Textr pf1.40	6.5		1	21½	21½	21½	
46	27⅛	Thiokol 1.55	3.9	6	75	40	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	39	ThmBet 1.52	3.8	10	84	40	39½	39½	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Thomln .56b	4.9	5	5	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
28⅛	20	ThmJW 1.80	7.5	6	89	24	23½	23⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10	Thrifty .66	5.7	9	38	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	19½	Tidwatr .90	3.4	10	233	26½	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	19	Tigerlnt .80	4.1	5	617	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	35⅛	Timeln 1.66	4.0	8	760	41⅛	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	26½	Timl pfB1.57	5.3		354	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
35⅛	26⅛	TimesM 1.20	3.6	7	110	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
63½	45	Timkn 3a	6.0	5	164	50	49½	49⅛	— ⅛
31	19⅛	ToddSh		4	16	22⅛	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
25⅛	12⅛	Tokheim .60	3.8	7	80	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	TolEdis 2.20	12.	6	183	18⅛	18	18⅛	
24⅛	19½	ToIEd pf2.36	12.		2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
22½	17⅛	ToIEd pf2.21	13.		4	17½	d17½	17½	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	TonkaCp		20	14	11⅛	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	TootRol .40b	4.4	6	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
29⅛	17⅛	ToroCo .88	4.2	7	82	21	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
29½	18⅛	ToyRUs n		13	91	28	26⅛	28	+1⅛
23	15⅛	Tracor s .40	2.0	8	87	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
23½	16⅛	Trane s .92	4.9	9	19	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
36	27⅛	TranUn 2.36	7.6	7	30	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	13⅛	TW Corp		9	4598	16⅛	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
7	4	TW Cp wt			666	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	TWC pf 2	13.		10	16	d16	16	— ⅛
17⅛	13½	TWC pf 1.90	14.		120	13⅝	d13⅝	13⅝	
23⅝	22⅛	TWC pf 2.66	12.		79	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ½
22½	22⅛	TWC pfC wi	12.		7	u22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
20⅝	14⅝	Transm 1.12	6.4	5	1029	17⅝	17	17½	+ ½
21⅞	17½	TranInc 2.04	11.		31	18¼	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
36⅛	18⅝	Transco 1.24	3.4	14	442	u36⅞	35	36⅞	+2⅝
14½	6⅞	Transcn .60	8.4	8	88	7¼	7	7⅛	— ¼
97½	80⅝	TrGP pf8.64	11.		z50	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅜
25¾	20½	TrGP pf2.50	11.		15	21⅞	21½	21¾	+ ¼
18½	10⅝	TrnsOh .40b	2.9	4	64	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
26	19¾	Transwy 1.80	8.1	5	19	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
40⅞	30⅝	Travlrs 2.08	5.7	4	230	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅜
20¼	16⅝	TriCon 2.03e	11.		119	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
29¼	25⅝	TriCn pf2.50	9.5		4	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
4	2⅜	TriSoM		4	7	3	3	3	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅜	Triaind .35e	4.5	5	13	7⅝	d 7⅜	7⅝	
23⅞	14⅝	TriaPc 1	5.6	6	17	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
13⅛	7	Trico .18	1.8	10	93	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	16⅛	TrintyIn s.60	3.6	11	540	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
17½	13¼	TucsEP 1.42	10.	7	434	14½	13¾	14¼	+ ⅜
46¼	24⅜	TCFox 1.40a	3.4	6	48	41⅛	40½	40⅞	— ¼
22½	17	TwinDs 1	5.6	5	25	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
25¼	14⅝	TycoLab 1	4.9	7	103	20½	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅜
18⅜	14	TylerCp .45	2.7	7	158	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
46⅞	22⅛	Tymshr		14	14	42⅝	41⅛	42¼	+ ⅜
		—U—U—U—							
34⅝	20⅝	UAL 1	4.8		690	21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅜
28	16⅝	UGI 1.64	6.7	8	32	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ¼
18¼	12	UMC 1.20	9.7	5	28	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	+ ¼
3½	1⅝	UMET Tr			2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
29⅝	16⅛	UNCRes .50	2.4	6	101	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	+ ⅛
39½	17	UVInd 18c		7	124	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅜
14⅛	10	Unarco .88	7.5	5	20	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
53⅝	39⅝	UnilLf 4.17e	10.	6	1	40	40	40	— ½
67⅝	56⅝	UniNV 4.27e	7.5	5	1	57⅝	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
52½	42	UCamp 2.60	6.1	7	69	42⅞	42⅛	42⅛	+ ½
44½	33⅝	UnCarb 3	7.6	5	434	39⅝	39	39⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	7⅞	UnComr .20	2.0		13	10	10	10	— ¼
9⅝	3⅝	UnionCp .32t	4.6	7	323	7⅛	6¾	7	+ ⅜
15	11	UnElec 1.44	12.	7	201	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
22½	16½	UnEl pf2.13	13.		4	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
27½	23⅝	UnEl pf2.72	11.		3	24¼	24	24	— ⅜
49⅜	33	UOilCl s1.30	3.1	8	865	42⅜	41⅞	42	+ ½
74	50⅝	UPacC 2.30	3.4	9	439	68⅝	67⅝	68⅝	+ ⅞
8⅛	3⅝	Uniroyal			354	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
75	40	Uniryl pf 8	20.		z1620	40½	40¼	40½	
12⅛	7⅝	UnBrnd .20a	2.0	6	40	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	
14¼	10½	UBrd pf1.20	11.		11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
53⅝	30½	UEnRs 2.48	4.9	6	65	50⅝	49⅝	50½	+1⅜
31⅛	28	UFinCl s.90	3.1	8	37	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	13⅝	UnGrty .16	.7	7	81	23⅛	22⅝	23	+ ½
25⅝	21½	Unllium 2.68	12.	6	34	22⅝	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
22¼	17¼	Unllu pf 2.20	13.		z310	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
20⅝	12½	UnItInd .90	5.7	5	3	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
18	8⅝	UnItInn .22	1.6	6	25	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	+ ½
12⅞	9½	UJerBk 1.84	11.	4	36	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	6⅝	UnMM n			24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	UnPkMn			47	2½	2⅝	2½	+ ⅛
32⅝	22⅜	UnRefg s.80a	2.9	4	9	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝	+ ⅛
20½	14⅝	USFoS 1.58e	9.3		24	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
12½	6½	USAir		3	259	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
41⅝	30	USFId 2.40	6.6	5	231	36⅝	35⅝	36⅜	+1⅛
37⅝	23⅝	USGyps 2.40	7.9	4	201	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
33½	23	USGy pf1.80	6.7		2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	7	USHom .52	4.1	3	457	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
10½	7¼	USInd .76	8.4	5	113	9⅛	8⅞	9	
18⅝	11⅝	USLeasg .52	4.2	5	x88	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ⅜
9⅝	4⅝	US Rty			26	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	18½	USShoe 1.48	8.1	4	328	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	18⅝	USSteel 1.60	8.5	4	2468	19⅛	d18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
37⅝	30½	USTobc 1.84	5.9	9	60	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
43⅝	35⅝	UnTech 2.20	5.9	6	594	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
117	100	UTch pf7.32	7.3		1	100	100	100	
58	47½	UTch pf3.87	7.8		91	50	49⅝	49½	+ ½
27⅜	23⅛	UTch pf2.55	11.		17	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
21⅜	16⅝	UniTel 1.52	8.4	7	351	18⅛	18	18	
31⅝	27⅝	UnITl pf1.50	5.7		1	26½	d26½	26½	—2½
26½	20⅞	UnIT 2pf1.50	6.7		2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
37½	13⅜	Unitrod .50	1.6	13	20	30⅝	30	30⅜	+1
10⅝	6⅝	Univar .56	5.9	5	13	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
22	13	UnivFd .96	7.2	9	17	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	+ ⅛
24½	15⅝	UnLeaf 1.20	6.2	7	8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
58½	40	Upjohn 1.72	3.9	6	410	44⅝	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
28	17	USLIFE .68	3.0	6	101	22	22⅝	23	+ ⅝
35½	27	USLIF pf3.33	12.		3	27	27	27	
10⅝	8⅝	UslifeFd .96a	11.		18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	UtaPL 1.76	10.	11	139	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
30	25½	UtPL pf2.80	11.		5	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
		—V—V—V—							
21	16½	VF Cp 1.40	7.9	5	437	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ½
37½	14	VSI Cp .60	1.6	10	34	37	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛
9	5	Valleyln .40	7.0	11	41	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅛	VanDrn .92	7.4	4	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
27⅝	12⅝	Varian .40	1.6	32	488	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
11⅝	7½	Varo .40	4.4	8	183	9	8	9	+1⅛
39½	16⅛	Veeco .60	1.7	12	89	35	33⅝	34⅝	+1⅝
6⅝	4⅝	Vendo			33	5⅝	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
13½	10¼	VestSe 1.36e	13.		23	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ½
34	21⅝	Viacom .32	1.0	13	22	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	VaEPw 1.40	13.	6	1405	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
83	64	VaEP pf7.72	12.		z20	63¼	d63¼	63¼	— ⅛
101½	77⅝	VaEP pf9.75	12.		z30	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅛
83	61⅝	VaE pf7.72	12.		z100	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	7⅝	Vornado .60	2.7	35	174	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅝
15⅝	10⅝	Vulclnc .75	6.8	3	x3	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
37	27	VulcnM 1.60	4.7	7	18	34¼	34	34¼	+ ½
		—W—W—W—							
41⅝	19½	WUI .80	2.3	11	270	35¼	35	35	+ ¼
19	11⅝	Wabash .60	4.7	4	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
49	41	WabR pf4.50	11.		z190	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
21	15⅝	Wachov .86	4.7	7	115	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	WachRty			79	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
34½	20⅝	WalMrt .30	1.0	14	58	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	+1½
30⅝	23½	Walarn 1.50	5.6	6	x96	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
44½	30⅝	WlkrA pf1.60a		8	71	43⅝	42⅝	43	+1⅛
27⅝	17⅝	WalMu 1.60	6.9	4	21	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	26⅛	WaltJm 1.80	6.3	5	185	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
11⅝	10	WaltJ pf 1	10.		y120	10	10	10	+ ¼
38	27⅝	WaltJ pf1.60	5.2		1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
12⅝	7	WardFd		6	36	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
13	8	Warnaco .35r	3.7	3	151	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
54⅝	21⅝	WarnS 1.80	3.3	8	189	53⅝	53½	53⅝	+ ¼
44	35⅝	WrnCom s 1	2.5	8	369	40⅝	39⅝	40¼	+ ⅜
26½	17⅝	WarnrL 1.32	7.2	9	1497	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	
27½	22⅝	WashGs 2.40	11.	14	9	22½	22	22½	
39	22⅝	WshNat 1.40	5.1	6	8	27½	27¼	27¼	
45	30⅝	WasN pf2.50	7.0		3	35½	35½	35½	
22⅝	19½	WshWt 2.08	10.	7	12	20½	20⅛	20½	
38⅝	23½	WasteM .70	2.0	12	96	35⅝	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅜
29⅝	15	WatkinJ .40	1.6	15	5	25½	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
6⅝	4⅝	WayGos .24	5.1		9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17½	12½	WayG pf1.60	12.		14	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	WeanUn .20	4.0	24	6	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
25⅝	10⅝	WebbD .20	1.6	12	x279	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅝
28½	22⅝	WelsMk s.80	5.0	8	6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
33⅝	25⅝	WellsF 1.72	6.3	5	23	27⅝	27	27½	
17⅝	10⅝	WelFM 1.35e	10.	7	51	13	12⅝	13	
37½	27⅝	WtPtPe 2.80	9.4	5	20	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
14	9⅝	WstctT a.80			3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
12	7⅝	WnAirL .40	4.8	4	2725	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
30⅝	21½	WAir pf 2	8.7		421	23⅝	22⅝	23	+ ⅝
35	23	WnBnc 1.44	5.9	5	86	28⅝	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
32	27⅝	WnCoNA s.32	1.0	17	251	32	30½	32	+1⅝
62	27⅝	WPacl 23.75e	1.6	6	771	u62½	61⅝	61½	+ ⅝
24⅝	14½	WUnion 1.40	7.0		356	20⅝	19⅝	20	+ ⅝
61	47	WaUn pf4.98	9.8		2	50⅝	50	50	—1¼
11	8⅝	WUn dpf1.18	13.		34	9⅝	8⅝	9	
64	53	WUTl pf 6	11.		1	53	53	53	
24⅝	19⅝	WUTI pf2.56	13.		6	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
23	16	WestgEl .97	5.4	5	3892	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	23⅝	Wstvac 1.50	5.1	7	80	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	— ½
35½	23½	Weyerhr 1.30	4.6	7	472	28½	28	28	+ ⅛
48½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80	7.3		49	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	+ ½
35⅝	26¼	WheelF 1.20	3.9	8	117	30⅝	29½	30½	+ ⅝
24⅝	9⅝	WheelPlr		1	19	17½	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
56½	43	WhelPlt pf6	14.		z100	44	44	44	+ ⅜
49½	36	WhelPlt pf5	13.		z230	37½	37½	37½	
22½	17½	Whirlpl 1.40	7.6	7	182	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+ ¼
27⅝	16⅝	WhltC 1.40	6.2	5	19	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ½
43	33½	WhitC pfC 3	9.1		1	33	d33	33	— ½
8	5	WhiteMt		2	143	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Whittak .50	3.4	5	382	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
17⅝	12½	Wickes 1.04	7.2	4	82	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
13⅝	7½	Wiebldt .44	4.5	11	15	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	14	Williams 1	4.5	14	596	22½	22	22¼	+ ½
13⅝	6⅝	WilshrO .14	1.4	33	71	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
33⅝	25½	WinDx 1.68	5.7	9	13	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
46	37	WinDx B			5	42	41	42	+ ½
4½	2⅝	Winaboo		113	90	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Winter.l 1	13.	17	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
27⅝	22½	WisEP 2.38	10.	6	106	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
103½	82⅝	WisE pf8.90	11.		z100	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	+1½
25½	19	WisGas 2.04	10.	5	13	19½	19⅝	19⅝	
27½	24¼	WisG pf2.55	11.		1	24	d24	24	— ½
20⅝	16⅝	WiscPL 1.84	11.	7	15	17½	16⅝	17⅝	+ ½
19⅝	16⅝	WiscPS 1.72	10.	6	22	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
29⅝	18⅝	Witco 1.40	5.5	5	25	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	10	WlltrR .80	7.0	8	206	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
13⅝	7½	WolvrW .36	3.4	5	37	10⅝	10	10	
24⅝	13½	Wornalc .66	3.6	8	36	18⅝	17⅝	18¼	+ ½
38⅝	16½	WoodPt .48	1.4	18	93	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅜
32	17⅝	Wolwth 1.60	6.2	6	243	26	25⅝	25⅝	
9½	4⅝	WorldAir		5	4	5	4⅝	5	
76⅝	60½	Wrigly 2.88a	3.8	8	19	76⅝	75	76½	+1⅝
12⅝	8⅝	Wurltzr .48	5.4	16	7	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
19	10⅝	Wylain .80	6.3	7	11	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ½
10⅝	7½	WyleLb s.40	4.7	7	41	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Wyly		10	53	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
		—X—Y—Z—							
69⅝	50	Xerox 2.40	4.1	9	2095	58⅝	58¼	58½	+ ⅜
28⅝	14¼	XTRA s .52	2.8	4	60	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ½
19⅝	14½	Yates s .20	1.2	4	3	16⅝	16	16¼	+ ⅜
25	15	ZaleCp 1.08	5.6	6	13	19⅝	18⅝	19¼	+ ½
25¼	10⅝	Zapata .30b	1.6	14	126	19⅝	18⅝	19¼	+ ½
14⅝	9¼	ZayreCp		4	50	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
15½	9⅝	ZenithR 1	10.	8	370	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	11⅝	ZeroCp .48	2.4	8	x19	20⅝	19⅝	20	+ ½
19½	13	Zurnlnd .80	5.0	6	202	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments notdesignated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution. vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividendareshown for the new stockonly.

LEOPOLD UNGER FOR DISCERNING ANALYSIS OF SOVIET AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, November 8, 1979

...otations in Canadian funds. ...quotes cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
350 Abitibi	$18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ¼
100 Acklands	$16	16	16	
700 Agnico E	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
350 Agra Ind A	475	475	475	—10
36 Alta Gas A	$23	22⅝	22⅝	
85 Am Bonza	$33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅛
00 Andres W A	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
25 Argus C pr	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
00 Asbestos	$38½	38	38	— 1
50 Atco A	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
00 BP Can	$35	34⅝	34⅝	— ½
39 Bank N S	$21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
80 Baton B	$12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
00 Bralor Res	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	
20 Bramalea	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
75 Brenda M	$21	21	21	— ⅜
20 BCFP	$22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ½
51 BC Phone	$15⅝	15	15⅝	— ½
00 Brunswk	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5100 CAE	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
5500 Cad Frv	$17⅝	17⅝	17½	— ⅛
2864 Cal Pow A	$40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ¼
11550 Camflo	$15	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
7700 C Nor West	$14⅝	14⅝	14½	
270 C Packrs	$30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ½
1173 Can Perm	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
860 Can Trust	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
1205 CCablesy A	$13	13	13	
660 Cdn Cel	$8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
25 CGE	$28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
17029 CI Bk Com	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
10046 CP Inve	$32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—1½
1603 Cdn Tire A	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
205 C Ulities	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
100 Candel Oil	$51	51	51	— 2
2200 Cara	$13½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
3780 Cassiar	$12⅝	12	12½	
5850 Celanese	$5	490	490	—10
2020 Cherokee	$11	10½	11	+ ⅜
2230 Con Distrb	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10430 Cons Gas	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
2400 Con Fardy	320	315	320	— 5
700 Conwest	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
22150 Coseka R	$10½	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
2675 Craigmt	$6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
100 Crush Intl	$12½	12½	12½	
8275 Cyprus	$14⅝	13½	14⅝	— ⅜
12221 Czar Res	$14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
20610 Daon Dev	$12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
300 Daon A	$6½	6½	6½	
10771 Denison	$30½	29⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
1600 Dicknsn	$8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2995 D Bridge	$35⅝	34½	35⅝	— ⅛
4381 Dofasco A	$31	30⅝	31	
1000 Dom Store	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
100 Du Pont A	$22	22	22	+ ¼
400 Dylex L A	$10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
135 Electhom A	400	400	400	
1800 Emco	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2850 Falcon C	$8	7⅝	7⅝	
3085 Fibrg Nik A	$63⅝	62	63⅝	+1¼
1550 Fed Ind A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1500 Francono	$12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
400 Fraser	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅜
1000 G M Res	$5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
80 G Distrb A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
1500 G Distrb w	197	190	190	
4800 Gibraltar	$9	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
80 Graft G	$14½	14½	14½	— ½
5800 Granduc	225	210	225	
1650 GL Forest	$43½	43	43	— 1
100 Greyhnd	$24	24	24	
2000 H Group A	410	410	410	
1800 Hard Crp A	250	250	250	+ 4
8895 Harlequin	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
1900 Hawker	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
12200 Hayes D	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
454 H Bay Co	$24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
7650 IAC	$14	13⅝	14	+ ½
700 Indal	$11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
500 Indusmin	$17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
600 Inglis	$14	14	14	— ¼
200 Int Mogul	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6815 Inter Pipe	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
200 Ivaco	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
600 Jannock	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
9950 Kaiser Re	$27⅝	26	26	—1⅛
3100 Kam Kotla	470	450	455	—20
8193 Kerr Add	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
10475 Labatt A	$22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
5 Lab Min	$43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅝
10240 Lacana	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1 LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1300 LL Lac	480	465	480	+ 5
100 Lob Co A	390	390	390	— 5
1425 Lob Co B	395	375	375	—15
100 MICC	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
100 Mclon H A	$20½	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
20850 MB Ltd	$22⅝	22½	22⅝	
900 Est Mirtic	175	170	170	— 3
4750 Mitel Corp	$12½	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
60 Molson A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
100 Molson B	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
7287 Moore	$33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ½
2550 Murphy	$26	25⅝	26	
625 Nat Trust	$24	24	24	
19621 Noranda	$18⅝	17⅝	18	
29380 Norcen	$25⅝	25	25⅝	— ½
4900 NTecm B w	$25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
16950 Oakwood P	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
9300 Ocelot B	$25½	25	25½	+ ½
3857 Oshawa A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8275 Pace Pet	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
2100 Pamour A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
575 PanCan P	$58½	58½	58½	— ½
220 Patino N V	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
500 Pembina	$9	8⅝	9	
2500 Petrofina	$43½	42⅝	43	+ ¼
12400 Pevto Oils	$17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
5400 Place G	275	265	275	+10
5610 Placer	$36½	35½	35½	— 1
2700 Ram	$9⅝	9	9⅛	— ½
250 Redpath	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
218 Rd Stenhs A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7016 Reichhold	$12⅝	12¼	12¼	
4150 Revnu Prp	135	130	130	— 1
96 Roman	$37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	—1½
2008 Rothman	$18⅝	18	18⅛	— ¼
16203 Sceptre	$8⅝	8	8	— ¼
680 Scotts A	$12½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
36039 Shell Can	$31⅝	30½	30⅝	— ⅜
32500 Sherritt	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
1600 S Sears A	$7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7645 Slater Stl	$13⅝	13	13	— ½
1075 Southm	$26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
3930 St Brodcst	$10	10	10	
12734 Stelco A	$25⅝	25½	25½	— ¼
600 Steep R	405	400	400	— 5
12420 Sulpetro B	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ¼
7100 Suncor pr	$28	27⅝	28	— ½
1347 Teck Cor A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
2943 Teck Cor B	$16⅝	16	16	— ⅜
700 Tex Can	$75	74½	74½	— ½
2865 Thom N A	$13½	13⅝	13½	
3579 Tor Dm Bk	$21⅝	21⅝	21½	— ⅛
420 Torstar B	$20	20	20	
2722 Traders A	$14⅝	14	14¼	+ ⅛
4725 Trns Mt	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
5668 TrCan PL	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
3650 Turbo Cl B	$14½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
6568 UGas A	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
3950 Union Oil	$33½	32⅝	32⅝	—1½
2750 U Keno	$20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
900 U Siscoe	$9½	9⅛	9½	
375 Un Carbid	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
600 Van Der	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3020 Versil Cor	$18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
5650 Vestgron	$15½	14	14⅛	—1½
1261 Weldwod	$21⅝	21	21	— ¼
2600 West Mine	$7½	7⅝	7⅝	
750 Weston	$23	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
500 Woodwd A	$21⅝	21½	21½	— ½
1900 Yk Bear	$8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛

Total sales 3,591,630 shares

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—21

...chDon M	Lubrizol	Rdg Bates
...echLb s	MaryKay	Rowan
...rCp s	MesaPet wi	Smith Int
...zeline	PertecComp	Smithkline s
...cla Mng	Pfizer	TWC pfCwi
...ly Sug	PioneerCp s	Transco Cas
...ndaMat	ProdResh s	WnPac Ind

NEW LOWS—72

...chHock s	Hayes Alb	PortG 2.60pf
...Pub Svc	Heuston pf	Premier Ind s
...al 4.30pf	Idaho Pw	PubSvc Ind
...vFSL s	IndMch 12pf	PSInd 7.15pf
...dyCp	IngRand pf	PSInd 9.44pf
...hill PSvc	KCPL 2.20pf	PSEG 2.17pf
...elPeo pf	KaufBd pfA	PSEG 8.08pf
...E 1.90pf	KeystCons	PSEG 7.40pf
...E 2pf	LibOFd pfA	Savannh EP
...ltGp 2pf	LILCo pfO	SouNEng Tl
...yIPL pfG	LukensStl	SouNET pfA
...l Edison	Mattel 2.50pf	StauffChm s
...port pf	McDer 2.60pf	Talley pfB
...nPd 1.40pf	MatlE 3.90pf	Telecor
...lChl Cp	MorseShoe	Tennc 7.40pr
...mb Skog	NevP 1.95pf	TolEd 8.84pf
...mb 1.60pf	NwstStlW	TWC 2pf
...Fl 1.25pf	OhEd 9.12pf	TWC 1.90pf
...Fl 8.16pf	PainWeb pf	Trianol Ind
...tyOil pf	PaPL 4.50pf	US Steel
...ldinc	PaPL 8.60pf	UnTel 1.50pf
...uld pf	PhEl 4.30pf	VaEP 7.72pf
...ntivie	PhEl 7.85pf	WhitCn pfC
...Lakelnt	PhEl 7.75pf	WiscGas pf

Swiss to Improve Foreign Access To Franc Reserve

ZURICH, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ) — The Swiss National Bank, in an effort to determine the origin of the recent, higher demand for Swiss francs, has decided to improve the access of foreign central banks to Swiss franc reserves.

"Our intention is to issue or to participate in the issue of Swiss franc assets that other central banks might hold as reserves," Fritz Leutwiler, central bank president, yesterday told a banking conference in Luxembourg.

He noted that the central bank also is studying the possibility of permitting foreign central banks to hold Swiss franc deposits with the Swiss National Bank.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, November 8, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
3549	Bnk Mont	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
300	Con Cmt	$12	12	12	— ⅛
200	Conron	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
2600	Con Bath	$13⅝	13	13⅝	
23600	Dom TxtA	$13	12⅝	13	— ¼
4000	FCA Int	280	280	280	
4700	Power Cp	$12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
1665	Royal Bk	$36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
12886	RoyTrstco	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
7925	Utd Asbest	485	475	480	—10
1000	Zellers	$ 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼

Total sales 602,690 shares.

International Stock Indexes

November 9, 1979

	Close	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam(1)	84.20	83.50	94.30	83.40
Brussels (2)	125.87	125.77	141.92	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	133.47	134.02	159.63	132.94
London 30	420.90	412.20	588.60	412.20
London 500 (4)	247.47	244.25	307.45	227.04
Milan (5)	85.05	84.66	93.85	55.45
Paris (6)	122.91	122.09	141.07	78.10
Sydney (7)	699.92	698.74	699.92	545.72
Tokyo (8)	444.34	444.25	462.97	435.13
Tokyo (9)	6,403.47	6,390.62	6,577.89	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	327.40	327.50	350.00	308.40

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Slemon Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Canadian Indexes

November 9, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	284.31	272.36
Toronto	1,588.08	1,573.20

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	26.20
Albert Heijn	79.30
Algemenbank	334.00
Amrobank	67.50
A'Dam Rub	48.50
Fokker	24.80
Heineken	76.20
H.V.A.	46.20
Hoogovens	24.60
K.L.M.	75.30
Nat. Nedder	113.30
Pakhoed	47.00
Philips	21.50
Robeco	158.50
Rolinco	137.80
Rorento	107.00
Royal Dutch	143.30
Unilever	114.30
Van Ommer	205.50
VMF-Stork	41.00

Brussels

Arbed	2,100
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,580
Cockerill	339
Electrobel	6,510
GB-Inno-BM	2,315
Hoboken	2,500
Petrofina	5,270
Ph. Gevaert	1,030
Soc. Generale	1,610
Solvay	2,370
Un. Miniere	802

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	35.80
B.A.S.F.	136.50
Bayer	125.20
Commerzbnk	183.10
Cont. Gummi	48.70
Daimler	241.50
Demag	137.00
Deutsche Bnk	250.50
Dresdner Bnk	195.00
Hoechst	125.50
Hoesch	38.00
Karlstadt	251.20
Kaufhof	191.50
K.H.D.	201.50
Lufthansa	79.00
Mannesman	135.70
Metallgesell.	227.50
Neckermann	129.00
RWE.new	175.20
Schering	208.00
Siemens	249.80
Thyssen	79.50
Varta	160.00
Veba	142.50
Volkswagen	177.80

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$8.68
Anglo-Am	8.84½
Barclays Bnk	3.98
Beecham Gp	1.28
BICC	0.96
Boots	1.56
Bowater	1.58
BAT Ind.	2.55
BOC Int'l	0.58
Brit. Pet.	3.64
Burmah	1.67
Chartered	1.53
Cadbury Sc.	0.52½
Cons.Gold Fds	3.23
Courtaulds	0.82
De Beer D	$7.57
Distillers	2.15
Dunlop	0.47
E Mus Ind	1.43
Free St Ged	32⅝
GEC	3.20
GKN	2.43
Glaxo Gp	4.00
Gt Un St	3.46
Guinness	1.66
Hawker-Sidd	1.56
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.32
Imps	0.80
Marks & Spen.	0.87
Metal Box	2.34
Plessey	1.09
Rand Mines	0.46
Rank Org.	1.86
Royal Dutch	34 9/16
R.T.Z.	2.72
Shell	3.32
Thorn (A)	3.26
Tube Invest.	2.74
Ultramar	2.58
Union Carb.	$9.25
Vickers	1.19
War 1.3½	0.27 1/36
West Deep	$22⅝
West Drief	$56.00
West Hold	$38⅝
Woolworth	0.60
ZCI	6.12½

Milan

Bastogi	746.00
ERBA	2,565.00
ErcMarelli	361.00
Fiat	2,375.00
Finsider	98.50
Generali	42,390.00
IFI	2,725.00
Italgas	728.00
Italsider	395.00
LaRinas	110.00
Montedis	171.00
Olivetti	1,330.00
Pirelli	1,980.00
Snia Visco	800.00

Paris

Air Liquide	445.00
BSN	836.00
Carrefour	1,571.00
Cim Lafarge	242.50
Cie Bancaire	334.50
CFP	258.00
CGE	335.00
CCF	162.10
Elf-Aquitaine	1,155.00
Ferodo	320.00
Gen Occident	275.50
Imetal	64.50
L Oreal	644.00
Mach Bull	61.50
Michelin	805.00
Moet Henn	499.80
Moulinex	80.10
Paribas	224.00
PUK	95.20
Penarroya	50.80
Perrier	285.00
Peugeot	260.00
Rh Poulenc	140.40
Sacilor	24.80
St Gobain	129.20
Suez	268.00
Telemecan	704.00
Thomson	232.10
Usinor	73.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,190
Buehrle	2,390
B Boveri	1,775
Cib Geigy	980
Cr Suisse	2,230
Fisher	735
HoffRochN	6,925
Nestle	3,385
Sandoz	4,040
Sta B. Suisse	385
Sulzer	2,780
U.B. Suisse	3,355

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, November 9, 1979

AELInd	6¼	6¾
AFAProt	8¼	9¼
AVMCp	3⅝	3⅞
Accuray	4	4½
Addisnw	9½	10¼
AdvRoss	3¼	3½
AlexAlex	29½	30¼
Alicolnc	28½	30¼
AlynB	11¼	12¼
AFInCp	21½	22½
AFurn	4⅞	5⅛
AGreet	11⅝	12
AmtGp	55½	56½
AMicros	22⅝	23¼
AWeldng	19¾	20¾
Amterr	3½	3¾
Anadite	7	7⅝
AnheusB	20	20½
AntaCp	7¼	7¾
ArdenGp	3¼	3½
AsdColo	21	21¾
AtlGsLt	13⅝	14¼
BairdCp	4½	5
BangHE	12⅝	12⅝
BkamRl	15¼	15¾
BasicRsg	10	10½
BassitFr	17	17¼
BayisMk	9½	10
Beeline	9	10
BetzLab	33¼	34¼
BibbCo	11⅝	12¼
BirdSon	17½	19
Birtchr	2	2⅝
BkHillP	22½	23¼
Bonanza	2⅞	3⅛
BrookS	31⅝	36½
BrwTom	22¼	22¾
Buckbee	6½	7
Buckeye	15¼	16¼
BurnupS	6⅝	7
CalWtSv	30½	32
ConradH	1	1½
CapSwC	14¼	14¾
CapInAir	3⅝	4
CareCp	8	9
CaVIPS	15⅝	15½
ChmLea	39	41
ChesUtl	11¾	12½
CircleF	4⅝	5⅛
CtzU1A	34	34⅝
CtzUtB	38¼	39
ClarkJL	27	28½
ClowCp	6¼	6⅝
CsmCIH	26¼	26⅝
CmlShr	18½	20½
CmwTel	17	19
ConPap	50½	51½
Crawfd	19¾	20¾
CrosTre	22¾	22¾
CuttrFed	1⅝	2½
Cycltron	11½	12½
DanlyM	20	21
DtaDes	10⅞	11
DaytMal	19	21
DeklbAg	26	26¾
DeLuxC	30	30¾
DelCanT	11¾	12¾
DeweyEl	1½	2½
DiaCrys	27	28
DixnCru	38½	40½
Docutel	5⅝	6¼
DollrGn	8½	9
Donldsn	19½	20½
DoylDB	19½	20¼
DunkinD	10¾	11
Duriron	14½	15½
EatnVnce	5½	6¼
EconLab	21½	21¾
ElPasEl	9⅝	10
ElderBe	7⅝	8¼
EleNucl	6½	7
ElModul	6½	7½
EnrDev	8⅝	9⅝
Entwistl	2¼	3
EqtOil	49	50
EthanAl	45	46
Fabrl h	9-16	13-16
FtBkSys	37	37¾
FtBostn	15¼	16½
FtEmpS	10	10½
FtWnFin	4⅝	4⅝
Flickgr	12	12½
FloatPnt	9¼	10
FlaWalU	9⅝	9⅞
ForestO	21¼	21¾
Formigli	1½	2⅛
FrankCp	7⅝	7⅝
FrankEl	14	14¾
GnRlEst	10½	12
GnReIns	89	91
GovEFn	10¼	11¼
GreenM	11⅝	11⅝
GreyAdv	37	40
Gifintsl	13½	15
Gyrodyn	5½	6¼
Hardwke	10¼	11¼
HrpRow	10⅛	10⅝
HarpGp	25½	26¼
HartfNt	14⅝	15¼
HenrdF	24¾	25½
Halobm	2½	3
Hoover	12½	13
HorizRs	2½	3
HyattInt	17	18
Infraind	4¼	4⅝
IntelCp	61½	62½
IntrcEnr	4¼	5¼
IntmlGs	11¾	12¼
InBkWsh	8⅝	8⅞
IwaSoUt	22¾	23¼
JamWP h	5½	6¼
Jamsby	15	15¾
JiffyFd	⅝	1
JoslynM	14¼	15
KalsSt pf	18	18¾
Kalvar	2⅝	3
Kaman	17¼	18
KnapAm	8⅝	9⅝
KateGre	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	3¼	4¼
KellySv	32	33½
Kauffel	16	17
Kimball	15¼	15¾
Kingint	7½	8½
KnapeV	14¼	15¾
Kratos	13	14
Lancstn	19	19¾
LandRes	2⅝	2⅞
LaneCo	22	23
LydStar	5	5⅝
LinBcst	46½	47½
Loestrm	11	12
MadsGE	13¼	13⅝
MagellPet	4 13-16	5
MalrRt	1⅛	1⅝
Mallkrt	28½	29½
MaulLP	24½	28
McCorm	21¾	22¼
McQuay	9¾	10
MidsxW	18	19
MdldCap	7⅝	8½
MidlRes	1 15-16	2 3-16
MidlBks	24⅝	25⅝
Millipr	24⅝	27½
MissVlG	14	15
MonfCol	5⅝	6
MoorePd	21¾	22¾
MorgRes	1⅛	2
Mostek	61½	62½
MotClub	4	4½
Mueller	28½	29½
NaroCp	26½	28½
NatGOll	14⅛	15⅛
NwldRE	13	14
NJNGas	15	15½
NlelsnA	21⅝	22⅝
NielsnB	21⅝	22¼
NoCarGs	14¼	15⅛
NoEOl un	48½	50
NwNGs	13⅝	14½
NwstPS	14¼	15¼
Noxell	19½	20
OgilvyM	18¼	19
OhFerro	7⅝	8⅝
OtterTP	20⅝	21½
PCAInt	6⅝	6⅝
PabstB	11⅝	12⅝
PcGaR	18⅝	19½
PauleyP	14	14⅝
PeerMf	7⅝	8½
PennEnt	14⅝	14⅝
Petrolt	39	40
Pettibon	19⅝	20⅝
PiercsSS	8½	9¼
Pinkrtn	33	34½
PionHiB	22⅝	23¼
Plastine	1⅝	2⅝
Possis	5	5⅝
Progrp	⅛	1⅛
PbSvNC	12⅝	12⅝
PortBen	13⅝	14½
PulDCap	10⅝	11⅝
QuakrCh	30	31
RagenPr	7⅝	7⅝
Raychm	49	51
Raymnd	22⅝	23⅝
RecoEq	6¼	6⅝
RoadEx	24	24¾
RobbMy	43	45
Roselon	4⅝	5⅝
Rouse	16¼	16¾
RusStov	15¼	15⅝
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅝
ScanDt	1 11-16	1 15-16
ScripsH	51	54
SeisDell	9⅝	10⅝
Svcmstr	33	34
Shawml	30⅝	31⅝
SolidSIS	10½	11½
SCalWtr	12½	13¼
SwElSv	14¼	15
SwnEnr	23⅝	24⅝
Standyn	22⅝	23½
StdRegs	24⅝	25⅝
StanHP	23½	24½
SterlSt	5⅝	6⅝
StrawCl	22½	24
SuperEl	7⅝	7⅝
TIME DC	4¼	5
Tampax	28	28⅝
Tandem	31⅝	32
TecumP	62½	64½
Tennant	28	29½
Tiprary	17⅝	17⅝
ToscoCp	18¼	18⅝
TricoPd	42½	45½
TysonFd	7⅝	8¼
UnMcGll	10¼	11¼
USSurg	24	24⅝
USTrck	15⅝	15⅝
UVaBsh	24⅝	24⅝
UpPenP	14½	15¼
ValyGas	12	12½
VanDus	13½	14⅝
Velcro s	9⅝	9⅝
VideoCp	5⅝	6⅝
VaNBsh	13	13½
WshEnr	14⅝	15⅝
WebbRs	36	38
Weldtrn	2¼	3
WellsGa	6	7
WlnMts	3	3½
WmorC	25	25⅝
WoodLot	21⅝	22½
WWEng	13¼	13⅝
WrightW	4¼	4⅝
ZionUtc	22¼	23¼

European Gold Markets

November 9, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	389.75	389.50	Unch.
Zurich	392.00	390.00	Unch.
Paris (12.5 kilo)	404.51	399.32	—2.28

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, November 9, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	85¼	86¼
Argentina 9⅝-84	91¼	92¼
Ashland 7½-82	91¼	92¼
Australia 8⅜-91	82½	83½
Australia 8¼-92	78	79
Avco 10¼-87	82	84
BTokyo 7½-84	85	86
Barclays 8½-92	80½	81½
BCHyd. 7⅜-85	82½	83½
Bell Can 7⅜-87	80¼	81¼
Beneficial 9⅝-87	87¼	88¼
BFCE 8⅝-83	90½	91½
Canpac 9⅝-89	87½	88½
Carter H.H. 9⅝-86	87½	88½
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	82½	83½
Charbonag 8⅝-81	92¼	93¼
CNT 9½-86	88½	89½
Comalco 10⅛-91	87¼	88¼
Cons. Foods 7½-91	78½	79½
Continental 9⅝-86	88¼	89¼
Dome Pet. 10-94	85¼	86¼
Dominion 10⅛-84	90¼	91¼
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	84¼	85¼
DSM 8⅝-88	84½	85½
E E C 8⅝-82	90	91
E E C 7⅝-84	84½	85½
E C S 9-93	84½	85½
E C S 8⅝-97	77⅞	78⅞
EdF 9⅝-86	89¼	90¼
E I B 8-84	86½	87½
E I B 8⅝-93	80	81
Esso 8-86(Nov.)	86¼	87¼
Eurofima 8½-83	89¼	90¼
E D C 9⅝-84	91	92
Finland 9½-86	87¼	88¼
Genstar 10-89	86	87
GMAC 9¼-86	87½	88½
Gotaverken 8⅝-87	83½	84½
Gould 9⅝-85	89¼	90¼
GTE 9⅝-89	85¼	86¼
GulfWest 9⅝-84	86½	88½
Home Oil 9½-86	85	87
Hudson Bay 10-94	87¼	88¼
ISE Cnda 9-82	88	90
I T T 9½-89	85	86
Kennecott 9½-86	85¼	86½
Kidde W. 8½-85	80	81
Kockums 8-83	88¼	89¼
Manitoba 8⅝-83	88¼	89¼
Manitoba 9½-89	86	87
Michelin 10-94	85¼	86¼
Midld Intl 8⅝-86	87¼	88¼
NatWest 9-86(Jly)	89	90
NBrunswick 9-83	91	92
NBrunsw. 9⅝-94	85	86
Newfoundld 10-94	86¼	87¼
NZealand 8½-83	89¼	90¼
Norskhyd 8½-92	80¼	81¼
Norway 9½-84	91	92
NScotia 9⅝-89	86¼	87¼
Occidental 10⅛-84	90¼	91¼
Ontario Hyd 8-87	80¼	81¼
Penney JC 8⅝-83	88¼	89¼
Pennwalt 9⅝-84	90	91
Pepsico 9⅝-84	91	92
Portland 10-84	87¼	88¼
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	87¼	88¼
Queb. Pro. 9-95	78¼	79¼
Saabscania 8½-89	76¼	77¼
Shell 8-86	84½	85½
Shell 7½-87	80	81
Stind 8⅝-88	86	87
StatOil 9⅝-89	86¼	87¼
Sweden 9⅝-84	91¼	92¼
Transocean 8-86	86½	87½
Unilever 9¼-87	86½	87½
UnOil 7½-87	86	87
UnBis 9-89	84¼	85¼
Utah 8-87	87	88
Vwagen 7⅝-87	80½	81½
Warner L. 9-84	90	91

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	67	69
Baker 5½-93	133	—
BBC 4¼-93	90	92
Beatrice 6⅝-91	90	92
Beatrice 4½-92	78	80
Beecham 6⅝-92	94	95½
Borden 6¼-93	84	85
Borden 6⅝-91	89	91
Borden 5-92	76	78
BroadHale 4¼-87	64	66
Carnation 4-88	62	64
CIBA G. 4-94	88½	90½
Coke Bott. 6¼-93	71½	73½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	123½	125½
Cr Suisse 4⅝-93	102	104
Cummins 6¼-86	75	77
Dartind 4⅝-87	72½	74½
EastKodak 4½-88	68	70
Ford 6-86	74½	76½
Ford 5-88	66	68
Galveston 8¼-94	96½	98
GenElec 4¼-87	71½	73½
GenFoods 4⅝-82	86	88
Gillette 4⅝-87	63	65
GulfWestn 5-88	83	85
Honda 5½-89	100½	102
Honneywell 6-86	76	78
ICI 6⅝-97	84	85
INA 6-97	86	88
ISE 6¼-89	85	87
ITT 4⅝-87	63	65
Lear 8-89	88	90
MorganJP 4¼-87	83	85
Nabisco 5⅝-88	94	96
OwensIll 4½-87	91	93
PenneyJC 4⅝-87	64	66
RCA 5-88	65	67
Revlon 4⅝-87	109	111
Sperry 4⅝-88	83	85
Squibb 4⅝-87	73½	75½
Texaco 4½-88	71½	73½
Texas 7½-93	67	69
Tyco 8½-88	95	97
UBS 5-89	103½	105½
UnCarb 4⅝-82	87½	89½
WarnLamb 4½-87	67	69
WarnLamb 4¼-88	62	64
Xerox 5-88	65	67

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long.
Friday	98.172	80.618
Previous	98.145	80.728

USIF REAL ESTATE

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of USIF, Real Estate ("USIF") will be held at the Nassau Beach Hotel (Gulfstream Room), West Bay Street on the Island of New Providence in the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, on Friday the 14th day of December 1979, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon for the following purposes:

1. **To consider and, if thought fit, to approve the appointment of Messrs. Coopers & Lybrand of Nassau, N.P. Bahamas as *Auditors of USIF for the current fiscal period.***
2. **Any other business which may properly come before the Meeting.**

A registered shareholder entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy in his place and stead and such proxy need not be a shareholder of USIF. A notice similar to this notice and a form of proxy being solicited by the Custodian Trustee have been mailed to registered shareholders. Additional copies of the form of proxy may be obtained from: Roywest Trust Corporation (Bahamas) Limited, West Bay Street, P.O. Box N-7785, Nassau, Bahamas (telex: NS 20111 - Telephone: 809-322-4500).

The form of proxy to be valid must be signed and deposited at the office of Roywest Trust Corporation (Bahamas) Limited not later than forty-eight hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting.

Holders of International Depositary Receipts (IDR's) issued by Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York who wish to have the underlying USIF shares voted at the above meeting must deposit their IDR's not later than 7th December 1979, at any of the banks listed below or any other financial institution acceptable to the Morgans Offices listed below, together with instructions indicating the way the shares are to be voted or requesting a voucher entitling the holder to be present at such meeting and vote the underlying shares. If IDR's are deposited with a bank the shares can be voted without withdrawing them from safe custody provided that a completed form of voting instructions is lodged with one of the paying agents of Usif Real Estate. Voting instructions forms are available upon request at:

1. **Any of the *following* offices of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, outside the United States of America:**
   Brussels, Avenue des Arts, 35, 1040 Brussels,
   Antwerp, Frankrijklei, 82, 2000 Antwerp,
   Frankfurt, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 8, 6 Frankfurt/Main,
   London, 33, Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BH.
   Paris, 14, Place Vendôme, 75001 Paris.
   Zurich, 38, Stockerstrasse, 8022 Zurich.
   Tokyo, New Yurakucho Building, 12-1 Chome, Yuraku-cho, 100 Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.
2. **Credito Romagnolo, 14, Via Armorari, Milano, and 27, Via Boncompagni, Rome.**
3. **Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg, Bd. Royal, 10a, Luxembourg.**
4. **Banque *Internationale* à Luxembourg, Bld. Royal, 2, Luxembourg.**
5. **Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat, Place de Metz, 1, Luxembourg.**
6. **Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Main Branch, Hongkong.**
7. **Banco de Commercio, Venustiano Carranza 44, Mexico 1, DF.**
8. **Banco Nacional de Panama, Casa Matriz, Plaza Porras, Panama.**
9. **Roywest Trust Corporation (Panama) Inc., Apartado 604895, Estafeta Dorado, Panama.**
10. **Panama Roywest Trust Corporation (Cayman) Limited, P.O. Box 1079, Cardinal Avenue, Georgetown, Grand Cayman, British West Indies.**
11. **Roywest Trust *Corporation (Bahamas) Limited,* West Bay Street, P.O. Box N 7785, Nassau, Bahamas.**

Chicago Futures

November 9, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	4.20½	4.24	4.20	4.22¾	+.02
Mar	4.41	4.43	4.39½	4.42	+.01¼
May	4.45	4.47	4.42½	4.45¼	.
Jul	4.39½	4.41	4.35¾	4.38½	—.01¼
Sep	4.49½	4.50	4.47	4.49½	—.00¼
Dec	4.63	4.63	4.60	4.62	—.00½

Sales Thur. 12,049.
Total open interest Thur. 58,054, up 140 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.62	2.63¼	2.61¼	2.62	+.00¾
Mar	2.79	2.79¾	2.77½	2.78½	+.00¼
May	2.90¼	2.91	2.88½	2.89¾	.
Jul	2.96½	2.96¾	2.94½	2.95¾	.
Sep	2.98	2.99¾	2.97¼	2.98¾	—.00¼
Dec	3.01¾	3.02½	2.99¾	3.02	.

Sales Thur. 23,240.
Total open interest Thur. 180,477, off 1,975 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	6.48	6.51½	6.48	6.50¼	+.02
Jan	6.69½	6.71¾	6.68½	6.70¾	+.01¼
Mar	6.93	6.95	6.92½	6.94½	+.00¾
May	7.12	7.14½	7.12	7.12¾	—.00¼
Jul	7.29	7.30½	7.27¼	7.28¾	—.01¾
Aug	7.37	7.37½	7.34½	7.35	—.02
Sep	7.39	7.39	7.36	7.37	—.02½
Nov	7.46	7.46	7.42½	7.43¾	—.02¾

Sales Thur. 21,203.
Total open interest Thur. 115,028, up 491 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Dec	184.00	185.00	184.00	184.90	+1.10
Jan	186.50	187.00	186.30	186.80	+ .90
Mar	189.40	190.20	189.20	189.90	+ .80
May	192.20	192.80	192.00	192.60	+ .60
Jul	196.70	197.00	196.00	197.00	+ .70
Aug	199.00	199.50	198.40	199.30	+ .30
Sep	201.00	201.30	200.60	201.30	— .20
Oct	203.00	203.00	202.00	202.80	— .70
Dec	203.00	205.50	203.00	205.20	+ .30

Sales Thur. 5,829.
Total open interest Thur. 55,536, up 21 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Dec	26.10	26.28	25.96	26.17	+ .10
Jan	25.85	25.95	25.72	25.87	+ .04
Mar	25.70	25.75	25.56	25.58	— .09
May	25.75	25.80	25.55	25.58	— .14
Jul	25.80	25.86	25.70	25.70	— .13
Aug	25.85	25.90	25.65	25.68	— .14
Sep	25.95	25.95	25.70	25.72	— .15
Oct	25.95	25.95	25.60	25.65	— .20
Dec	26.00	26.00	25.90	25.90	— .20
Jan	26.00	26.00	25.85	25.85	— .20

Sales Thur. 7,502.
Total open interest Thur. 67,769, up 1,013 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.42¾	1.43¾	1.42½	1.43¾	+.01½
Mar	1.57½	1.58	1.57	1.58	+.01½
May	1.65½	1.66	1.65¼	1.66	+.01
Jul	1.70	1.71	1.70	1.71	+.01¼
Sep	-	-	-	1.74	+.01

Sales Thur. 343.
Total open interest Thur. 5,949, off 44 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	69.60	70.77	69.20	70.70	+1.25
Jan	71.25	72.47	71.25	72.45	+1.20
Feb	72.50	73.70	72.20	73.65	+1.38
Apr	73.35	74.30	72.90	74.17	+1.10
Jun	74.15	75.05	73.80	75.02	+ .90
Aug	73.15	74.10	72.85	73.80	+ .75
Oct	71.50	72.60	71.50	72.40	+ .78
Dec	-	-	-	73.20	+ .40

Est. sales 24,675; sales Thur. 29,346.
Total open interest Thur. 59,737, up 1,666 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	81.30	81.80	81.05	81.70	+ .13
Jan	85.80	87.00	85.55	86.90	+ .83
Mar	86.80	87.90	86.75	87.87	+ .92
Apr	86.90	88.05	86.90	88.05	+ .95
May	86.75	88.00	86.75	88.00	+1.10
Aug	85.80	87.00	85.80	87.00	+ .75
Sep	86.00	86.70	86.00	86.70	+ .70
Oct	85.05	85.05	85.05	85.05	+1.50

Est. sales 2,416; sales Thur. 2,558.
Total open interest Thur. 12,985, up 298 from Wed.

Tokyo Exchange

November 9, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	346	Matsu E. Wks	490
Canon	578	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	156
Dai Nip. Print	553	Mitsubi Corp.	970
Fuji Bank	359	Mitsui Co.	473
Fuji Photo	560	Mitsukoshi	440
Hitachi	249	Nippon Elec.	362
Honda Motor	669	Sharp	481
C. Itoh	569	Sony Corp	1,650
Japan Air L.	2,500	Sumitomo Bank	362
Kansai El. Pwr.	840	Taisho Marine	269
Kao Soap	407	Takeda	486
Kirin Brewery	391	Teijin	135
Komatsu	319	Tokyo Marine	619
Kubota	348	Toray	181
Matsu El. Ind.	705	Toyota	848

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Dec	39.80	40.70	39.75	40.22	+ .52
Feb	42.00	42.80	41.95	42.37	+ .37
Apr	39.90	40.70	39.90	40.47	+ .52
Jun	43.20	44.00	43.00	43.62	+ .47
Jul	44.75	45.00	44.25	44.55	+ .38
Aug	43.27	43.95	43.05	43.40	+ .10
Oct	42.25	43.45	42.20	42.70	+ .10
Dec	43.70	44.25	43.55	43.55	+ .55
Feb	45.00	45.10	45.00	45.10	+ .60

Est. sales 5,746; sales Thur. 6,763.
Total open interest Thur. 27,142, off 69 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	50.47	52.27	50.10	52.27	+2.00
Mar	50.65	52.65	50.40	52.65	+2.00
May	51.85	53.42	51.60	52.42	+1.00
Jul	52.70	54.60	52.70	54.60	+2.00
Aug	51.55	53.50	51.55	53.50	+2.00

Est. sales 6,562; sales Thur. 7,679.
Total open interest Thur. 21,937, off 298 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Nov	41.10	41.47	41.00	41.45	+ .25
Dec	42.20	42.20	41.25	42.00	.
Jan	43.40	43.75	43.05	43.15	+ .10
Feb				44.50	.
Mar	45.15	45.15	45.00	45.00	— .05
Apr	.	.	.	45.00	+ .20

Sales Thur. 216.
Total open interest Thur. 1,143, off 11 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Nov	57.00	57.90	57.00	57.90	+2.00
Dec	60.95	62.65	60.95	62.65	+2.00
Jan	58.50	59.75	58.50	59.70	+1.90

Est. sales 65; sales Thur. 6.
Total open interest Thur. 280, off 2 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	225.00	235.90	231.70	233.20	+1.20
Jan	216.00	217.00	213.40	216.20	+2.30
Mar	212.50	217.00	213.40	216.20	+1.80
May	212.00	212.00	209.50	211.20	+1.20
Jul	209.50	209.90	207.50	208.40	+ .50
Sep	205.00	206.00	204.40	204.60	+ .80

Est. sales 2,345; sales Thur. 2,339.
Total open interest Thur. 11,423, off 10 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Nov	181.50	181.50	179.00	179.00	—1.00
Jan	185.00	185.50	183.50	183.50	+ .30
Mar	187.00	187.50	185.50	186.10	+ .80
May	189.20	189.50	187.50	188.20	+ .40
Jul	192.00	192.00	190.20	190.50	+ .20
Sep	194.50	194.50	192.00	192.00	.
Nov	.	.	.	192.80	+ .30
Jan	.	.	.	193.00	.
Mar	.	.	.	194.50	.

Sales Thur. 548.
Total open interest Thur. 4,120, up 161 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	88.15	88.23	88.15	88.23	+.50
Mar	88.74	88.74	88.65	88.74	+.50
Jun	89.51	89.51	89.47	89.51	+.50
Sep	89.95	90.11	89.95	90.11	+.50
Dec	90.39	90.49	90.39	90.49	+.50
Mar	90.70	90.80	90.64	90.80	+.50
Jun	90.89	91.02	90.88	91.02	+.50
Sep	90.85	91.11	90.85	91.11	+.50

Est. sales 2,630; sales Thur. 8,962.
Total open interest Thur. 37,601, off 376 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	76-15	77-05	76-15	76-27	+36
Mar	76-15	77-01	76-15	76-24	+46
Jun	77-11	77-18	77-02	77-16	+46
Sep	77-05	78-01	77-05	77-31	+47
Dec	77-25	78-08	77-24	78-07	+45
Mar	78-00	78-12	77-30	78-08	+43
Jun	77-25	78-11	77-25	77-08	+44
Sep	78-08	78-08	77-29	78-02	+34
Dec	77-29	77-31	77-25	77-28	+32
Mar	78-04	78-04	77-23	77-28	+32
Jun	78-02	78-02	77-25	77-25	+31

Sales Thur. 7,685 contracts.
Total open interest Thur. 69,752, off 46 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Dec	14.56	14.70	14.56	14.56	— .50
Mar	13.55	13.62	13.55	13.55	— .50
Jun	12.57	12.57	12.55	12.55	— .45
Sep	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	— .50

Sales Thur. 92 contracts.
Total open interest Thur. 1,028, off 65 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	79-14	80-00	79-11	79-29	+53
Mar	79-23	80-11	79-18	80-09	+56
Jun	79-19	80-30	79-19	80-29	+61
Sep	80-16	81-09	80-14	81-08	+59
Dec	80-20	81-21	80-20	81-20	+59
Mar	81-13	81-30	81-13	81-30	+62
Jun	81-15	81-31	81-15	81-31	+62
Sep	81-16	82-00	81-16	82-00	+64
Dec	81-25	82-00	81-16	82-00	+64
Mar	81-21	82-00	81-21	82-00	+64
Jun	81-20	82-00	81-20	82-00	+64

Sales Thur. 11,352 contracts.
Total open interest Thur. 62,573, off 213 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Dec	.8425	.8430	.8399	.8413	—28
Mar	.8450	.8454	.8422	.8435	—38
Jun	.8464	.8477	.8445	.8460	—23
Sep	.8475	.8475	.8460	.8460	—60
Dec	.	.	.	.8480	—40

Est. sales 3,428; sales Thur. 437.
Total open interest Thur. 9,502, off 47 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Dec	2.0890	2.0975	2.0890	2.0970	+150
Mar	2.0895	2.0960	2.0870	2.0950	+135
Jun	2.0900	2.0955	2.0895	2.0955	+145
Sep	2.0840	2.0890	2.0840	2.0890	+150

Est. sales 2,083; sales Thur. 2,963.
Total open interest Thur. 8,071, up 113 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Dec	.5601	.5610	.5598	.5601	—13
Mar	.5701	.5702	.5692	.5696	—16
Jun	.5780	.5780	.5770	.5778	—14
Sep	.	.	.	.5850	

Est. sales 1,183; sales Thur. 1,917.
Total open interest Thur. 6,768, off 513 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.	.	.	.24000	

Est. sales 0; sales Thur. 0.
Total open interest Thur. 4, unchanged from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Dec	.004149	.004149	.004131	.004139	—44
Mar	.004220	.004224	.004204	.004214	—43
Jun	.004297	.004297	.004280	.004280	—46

Est. sales 678; sales Thur. 345.
Total open interest Thur. 4,013, off 49 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MEXICAN PESO, $ per peso.					
Dec	.04325	.04330	.04325	.04330	+ 04
Mar	.04214	.04215	.04209	.04215	+ 03
Jun	.04090	.04090	.04085	.04085	+ 02
Sep	.03980	.03980	.03980	.03980	
Dec	.03885	.03885	.03860	.03884	— 01
Mar	.03785	.03785	.03785	.03785	— 05

Est. sales 40; sales Thur. 45.
Total open interest Thur. 3,578, up 28 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.6121	.6140	.6115	.6121	—29
Mar	.6300	.6309	.6285	.6301	—29
Jun	.6430	.6450	.6425	.6440	—28
Sep	.6600	.6605	.6600	.6605	—25

Est. sales 1,648; sales Thur. 1,427.
Total open interest Thur. 8,985, off 257 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

November 9, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	7.37	7.40	7.30	7.30	—0.05
Apr	9.00	9.00	8.80	9.00	—0.05
May	9.95	10.00	9.82	9.86	—0.12

Est. 595; sales Thur. 391.
Total open interest Thur. 4,893, up 55 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	67.85	68.00	67.05	67.37	—0.38
Mar	69.05	69.13	68.40	68.72	—0.15
May	70.25	70.30	69.80	70.13	+0.06
Jul	71.45	71.50	70.75	71.12	+0.92
Oct	70.40	70.40	69.70	69.85	—0.35
Dec	70.25	70.25	69.80	70.12	—0.20

Est. 11,050; sales Thur. 10,111.
Total open interest Thur. 45,649, off 17 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	94.30	97.00	93.10	96.85	+2.05
Jan	94.15	96.95	94.15	96.85	+1.90
Mar	94.80	97.10	93.65	97.00	+1.80
May	95.00	97.60	94.25	93.70	+1.70
Jul	95.20	97.90	94.60	97.45	+1.45
Sep	95.90	96.00	95.90	97.60	+1.20
Dec	96.50	96.50	95.90	97.75	+0.95
Mar	96.10	96.60	96.10	97.90	+0.80
May	97.00	97.00	97.00	98.00	+0.70
Jul	97.10	97.10	97.10	98.10	.

Est. 8,000; sales Thur. 5,888.
Total open interest Thur. 62,602, up 667 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per oz					
Dec	1645.0	1640.0	1640.0	1642.0	—25.0
Jan	1675.0	1677.0	1600.0	1662.5	—24.0
Mar	1700.0	1712.0	1699.0	1702.5	—23.5
May	1738.8	1743.0	1723.0	1726.0	—23.8
Jul	1766.0	1762.0	1748.0	1749.5	—24.1
Sep	1788.0	1788.0	1770.5	1772.5	—24.6
Dec	1820.0	1820.0	1820.0	1807.5	—25.1

Est. 6,000; sales Tues. 3,936.
Total open interest Tues. 134,783, off 16,669 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	508.00	516.90	508.00	509.40	— 1.90
Apr	512.00	518.50	511.00	512.70	— 1.80
Jul	524.50	524.50	520.80	519.40	— 1.40
Oct	525.00	527.60	525.00	526.90	— 1.40
Jan	539.00	539.00	532.50	531.90	— 1.40

Est. 1,296; sales Thur. 1,600.
Total open interest Thur. 7,363, up 11 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Dec	391.50	396.00	390.00	391.20	— 2.80
Feb	402.00	406.80	400.00	401.70	— 3.00
Apr	413.00	416.80	410.00	411.70	— 3.20
Jun	421.00	426.00	421.00	420.80	— 3.30
Aug	428.50	434.50	428.50	429.70	— 3.40
Dec	451.50	451.50	450.00	446.80	— 3.70
Apr	466.50	466.50	462.00	463.10	— 3.90
Jun	474.50	474.50	474.50	471.20	— 4.00

Est. 15,000; sales Thur. 19,426.
Total open interest Thur. 181,808, off 1,006 from Wed.

To Our Readers

Because of technical problems, some New York commodity prices are not available for publication. The IHT regrets the inconvenience.

Cash Prices

November 9, 1979

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.04	1.53
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	317.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	94-95	81-82
Lead Spot, lb	57-59	.38
Copper elect., lb	95¾	72¾
Tin (Straits), lb	7.9106	6.6400
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.35	34½
Silver N.Y., oz	16.300	5.671
Gold N.Y., oz	389.75	206.25

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

November 9, 1979

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,144.30 f	1,158.10 f
Reuters	1,690.10	1,685.20
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	402.68
D.J. Futures	N.A.	409.31

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
November 9, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,654	1,659	+ 74
Mar	1,685	1,630	1,684	1,685	+ 74
May	1,720	1,658	1,711	1,713	+ 86
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,715	1,738	+ 98
Aug	1,735	1,735	1,735	1,736	+ 95
Oct	1,755	1,735	1,745	1,755	+ 90
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,740	1,755	+ 90
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,745	1,775	+ 95
1,259 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	1,275	1,265	1,279	1,285	+ 16
Mar	1,278	1,266	1,268	1,270	— 3
May	1,285	1,285	1,287	1,300	— 3
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,290	—	— 24
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,320	—	— 10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,340	—	Unch.
31 lots					

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
November 9, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Dec	179.80	170.00	178.80	179.20	170.00	170.75
Mar	184.00	176.25	183.60	183.70	176.10	176.20
May	183.70	176.15	183.40	183.50	176.25	176.50
Aug	182.80	178.80	182.50	182.90	176.75	177.80
Oct	183.00	178.50	182.50	182.55	177.50	178.00
7,041 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,462	1,440	1,451	1,452	1,445	1,447
Mar	1,467	1,442	1,450	1,454	1,445	1,446
May	1,484	1,465	1,467	1,468	1,465	1,466
Jly	1,500	1,481	1,487	1,482	1,484	1,489
Sep	1,520	1,505	1,495	1,500	1,500	1,515
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,510	1,520	1,578	1,538
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,535	1,560	1,548	1,568
1,594 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	1,825	1,800	1,818	1,819	1,805	1,818
Jan	1,860	1,837	1,853	1,859	1,837	1,839
Mar	1,880	1,862	1,877	1,878	1,759	1,761
May	1,763	1,735	1,762	1,764	1,735	1,736
Jly	1,759	1,728	1,759	1,761	1,725	1,730
Sep	1,754	1,754	1,751	1,754	1,708	1,715
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,746	1,750	1,685	1,715
4,030 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
November 9, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	957.00	959.00	966.00	968.00
3 months	973.50	974.00	983.00	984.00
Cathodes: spot	937.00	939.00	946.00	948.00
3 months	954.00	955.00	963.00	966.00
Tin: spot	7,530.00	7,550.00	7,640.00	7,660.00
3 months	7,430.00	7,440.00	7,480.00	7,490.00
Lead: spot	575.00	576.00	581.00	583.00
3 months	570.00	571.00	577.00	578.00
Zinc: spot	332.00	333.00	336.00	338.00
3 months	340.50	341.00	345.00	346.00
Silver: spot	781.50	783.00	799.00	780.50
3 months	798.00	799.00	797.00	797.50
Aluminium: spot	842.00	844.00	835.00	840.00
3 months	801.00	802.00	776.00	778.00
Nickel: spot	2,780.00	2,800.00	2,780.00	2,800.00
3 months	2,815.00	2,830.00	2,820.00	2,830.00

Gold Output Seen Down in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 9 (Reuters) — South African gold production in 1979 is likely to be slightly below 700 metric tons compared with previous industry forecasts of 710 to 715 tons, Dennis Etheredge, Chamber of Mines' president, said today.

He said the forecast was revised because the higher gold price obliges mines to extract lower grade ore. Mr. Etheredge said although modifications require from six months to five years to take effect, it appeared likely the mining industry would on average be mining lower grade ore this year.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

November 9, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
IBM s	525,100	61⅝	— ⅛
EMI Ltd	515,600	2⅞	
TWCorp	459,800	16½	+ ¼
Avco Corp	435,100	27¼	+2⅝
Westgh El	389,200	17⅝	+ ⅛
BallyMfg s	321,800	31⅝	+ ¾
WnAir Lin	272,500	8⅛	+ ¾
Mobil s	261,900	49⅝	+1⅛
US Steel	246,800	18⅝	— ⅛
SearsRoeb	242,800	18⅝	+ ¼
CaesarsWld s	235,600	17⅛	+ ¾
East Kodak	220,800	49¼	+ ⅛
Squibb Corp	211,400	35¼	+1⅞
Occident Pet	218,100	24⅝	+ ⅜
Xerox Cp	209,500	58½	+ ⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	30.06	29.69
Advanced	1,151	832
Volume Up (millions)	23.43	15.76
Declined	322	577
Volume Down (millions)	3.02	6.50
Unchanged	353	455
Total Issues	1,826	1,884
New highs	21	10
New lows	72	122

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	801.62	812.29	799.91	806.48	+8.87
20 Trn	231.84	235.05	230.72	232.86	+2.63
15 Util	98.71	99.80	98.38	99.19	+0.58
65 Stk	280.42	284.08	279.55	281.93	+2.88

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
November 8	102,974	215,897	1,400
November 7	105,530	232,896	940
November 6	93,718	208,031	1,048
November 5	110,297	231,766	508
November 2	101,555	206,816	776

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Dynalect Cp	116,600	9½	+ ¼
DomePetr gs	90,600	37½	+1⅛
ResrtIntA	89,500	27⅛	+ ⅜
HouOilM	84,500	18⅛	+ ⅜
BowValley g	84,400	34¼	—1½
Genl Explor	81,300	4	+ ⅜
GulfCan g	78,600	80¼	+ ⅜
ImperOilA s	70,800	35	+ ⅛
Syntex Corp	68,800	33¼	+1⅛
BrownFor B	60,500	32⅝	+1

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.54	3.33
Advanced	N.A.	319
Volume Up (millions)	2.56	2.27
Declined	N.A.	212
Volume Down (millions)	0.49	0.60
Unchanged	N.A.	222
Total Issues	N.A.	763
New highs	N.A.	4
New lows	N.A.	23

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
208.94	205.95	208.74	+2.79

ADVERTISEMENT

NIPPON YUSEN K.K. (NYK LINE)
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report ended March 31, 1979, of Nippon Yusen K.K. (Nyk Line) will be available in Amsterdam at
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.,
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.,
Bank Mees & Hope NV,
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,
Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, November 5th, 1979.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 9, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Price
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 685.25
—(d) Conbar	SF 428.00
—(d) Grebar	SF 605.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 719.00
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 15.72
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.62
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$9.36
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$4.66
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.89
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$19.54
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.55
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$26.43
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 295.25
—(d) Canasec	SF 436.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 61.50
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 59.75
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 85.50
—(d) Ussec	SF 418.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 109.50
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—(d) Concentra	DM 19.00
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 65.80
EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:	
—(d) Earnex Fd.	$4.29
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets.	$27.22
—(w) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$46.48
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$25.24
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$54.24
—(w) Fidelity World Fd.	$15.40
FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:	
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£2.79
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£7.92
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£14.27
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$42.32
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$10.93
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$13.54
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$7.81
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$10.43
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$67.88
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$23.38
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 368.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 297.50
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.91
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):	
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr.	$42.06
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,342.00
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,168.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 317.00
—(d) Intervalor	SF 49.25
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 328.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 213.75
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 65.25
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 69.19
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 21.00
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 58.25
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 61.25
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF 126.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF 103.50
—(d) Globinvest	SF 51.50
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 63.75
—(d) Romelac-Invest	SF 304.50
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh.	SF 220.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 210.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt	
—(d) Unirenta	DM 39.30
—(d) Unifonds	DM 17.40
—(d) Unirak	DM 58.05
—(d) Uniglobal	DM 61.20
—(d) Unispecial I	DM 58.70
—(d) Europafonds	DM 25.60

Other Funds

Fund	Price
(w) Alexander Fund	$8.31
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$1,015.64
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.23
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$1.46
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 119.00
(w) CAMIT	$9.68
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$14.60
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,362.00
(d) Caribbco Open-End Fund.	$217.98
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,698.35
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$6.78
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$13.63
(w) D.G.C.	$44.80
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$0.13
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$17.16
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$19.67
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,117.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$5,058.55
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$214.54
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,462.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 56.54
(d) Fonditalia	$14.13
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.48
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$0.38
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 5.47
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$353.88
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$31.30
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$114.39
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$177.08
(d) Interfund S.A.	$10.88
(w) Intermarket Fund	$167.86
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$23.08
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$7.21
(d) Investa DWS	DM 31.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$56.66
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.66
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$9.62
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$69.61
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$40.28
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,372.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$12.93
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$29.32
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$61.49
(w) Luxfund	$28.53
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V.	Can$ 10.27
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.99
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$0.65
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$1.73
(w) Nippon Fund	$17.07
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.12
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$4.62
(w) N.A.M.F.	$73.55
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$30.10
(d) Rento Fund	$58.92
(d) Rentinvest	LF 759.00
(d) Sate Fund	$3.72
(d) Sate Trust Fund	$9.53
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 54.60
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$15.25
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 96.90
(w) Soros Fund	$796.38
(w) Talent Global Fund	$13.59
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$46.55
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$63.89
(w) Transpacific Fund	$30.63
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 51.70
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas.	$0.92
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$2.80
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd.	$102.70
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$11.55
(w) Western Growth Fund	$7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$476.01
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$14.03
(w) Worldwide Securities	$81.89
(w) Worldwide Special	$1,632.38*S*

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ° — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended;
N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
12½	9⅛	AAR .44	3.9	6	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
5⅞	3½	AAV .20	4.1	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	7¼	APS .44	6.0	5	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	1	ATI			10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅛	AVC		3	13	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	AZL		9	21	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
11¼	6½	AbrdMf .40	3.6	8	12	11¼	11¼	11¼	
17	10	AcmeU .34	2.5	13	21	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+1
4⅝	2½	Action			19	3⅛	3	3	
13⅝	8⅛	ActonCp .30b	2.6	7	x118	11¼	10⅞	11½	+1⅛
15⅝	13¼	AdamR s.12	.8	15	49	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ¼
40	14⅛	AdobeO .20	.5	28	57	37	36⅜	37	+ ⅝
2⅛	1⅛	AegisCp		8	87	1½	1¼	1½	+ ¼
7	2⅝	Aeronca			15	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7	5⅝	AffilCap .10e	1.7		10	6	6	6	
28¼	16¼	AffilPub .80	3.3	8	10	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
7⅜	5⅜	AfterSix .32	6.1	7	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
7½	4½	AlskAir .30r	6.0	9	x30	5⅛	5	5	
5⅞	3⅛	AlbaW .10e	3.1	2	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	5	Alcolac .18	1.9	8	19	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	AllianT .73t	10.	7	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
10	5⅝	AlmySt .20r	2.9	8	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
16¾	5½	Alphain .10e	.7	11	36	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ⅜
17	9⅝	Altamil .32	2.2	4	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	13-16	Altec		47	10	15-16	13-16	15-16	+ ⅛
25½	12½	AlterFd .50	2.0	8	8	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
46	39	Alcoa pf3.75	9.5		z50	39½	39½	39½	— ½
53⅝	16⅝	Amdhl .40	1.9	12	271	21⅝	21	21½	+ ½
10½	8⅜	AmAgre s.20	2.0	10	35	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
12½	7⅛	ABusPd .44	4.2	6	12	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	8⅛	AContrl .56	3.9	7	1	14½	14½	14½	
15⅝	7¼	AGorPd .34	2.3	6	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
1⅞	1½	AIsraeli s		2	222	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
12¾	6⅛	AMzeA .48	4.7	6	49	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+ ⅜
12⅛	6½	AMzeB .48	4.7	6	35	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
12⅞	4½	AMdBld s		14	132	6⅜	5⅛	6⅛	+1⅛
17⅝	8¼	AMotIn .30	2.7	5	54	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ½
38⅞	23½	AmPetf 2.50	7.4	7	7	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ⅜
11⅝	7½	APrecs .40	4.6	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	AScIE			30	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
15¼	10⅛	AmSeat .40	3.9		x1	10¼	d10¼	10¼	
12⅞	7⅛	AmTec .64	8.8	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
21¼	9⅝	AngloC .20e	1.2	8	132	17¼	17	17¼	
12⅛	6⅛	Anthony .40	4.5	3	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
13⅝	7½	ApIDta .16	1.8	11	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	3½	ApldDev		17	65	4⅝	4	4½	+ ¼
41	16½	AqutCd s.47			176	29½	28⅞	29½	+ ⅜
10⅝	6½	ArrowA .20	3.1	4	2	6½	d 6⅛	6½	
10⅜	7⅛	Arundel .10e	1.3	5	32	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	12	Asamer g.40			183	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅝	AskinSvc			15	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
15	6⅛	Astrex		7	107	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
8	4⅞	Atalnta .15e	2.7	8	32	7⅝	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
1⅛	⅝	Atco Ind			23	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
3⅝	1⅞	AtlsCM .08e	2.8	7	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	
8	3½	AtlasCp wt			4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7¼	3⅝	Audiotr .16	2.5	7	5	6½	6½	6½	
27⅞	18½	Augat s .40	1.6	13	134	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	1⅝	AutoTra			17	3	3	3	
3⅝	1⅝	AutmRod			28	2½	2¼	2½	+ ¼
42⅝	28⅜	AutoSw 1.20	3.1	10	42	38⅝	38	38⅝	
10½	4⅛	AVEMC .40	4.3	8	71	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
20⅞	16½	Avondl 1.20	7.2	14	12	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
		— B—B—B —							
2¼	1	BRT			7	1	1	1	— ⅛
13⅞	9	Badger .80	7.5	5	15	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
6	2⅝	Baker .20	5.0		2	4	4	4	
24⅛	17⅞	Baldor s .20	1.1	11	42	17½	d17¼	17½	
8⅛	5⅜	BaldwS .32a	4.4		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
21⅞	15¼	BanFd 1.67e	8.9		3	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	1¼	Bangor wt			19	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14⅛	7½	Banistr s.30	2.6		77	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
6⅛	3½	BarcoCa .12	2.3	16	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	BarnesE		10	19	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
13½	8⅛	Barnwl .20	1.8		1	11	11	11	
13⅝	6	BarryR s.16	2.1	9	53	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ¼
6½	3¼	BarthS		30	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
8¾	2⅞	BaruchF		49	57	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
2⅞	2	BelscfR		12	1	2	2	2	
23½	15⅝	BnfStA s.40	1.9	5	29	21	20¼	21	+1
24¾	17	BnfStB s.40	1.9	5	19	21	20⅝	21	+ ¾
10⅛	2½	BergEnt		5	20	4¼	4¼	4¼	
12¼	6½	BergnB .24	2.9	5	20	8½	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅝	BrgB pf1.15	7.0		2	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅞	BernzO			5	2	2	2	
3⅛	1⅜	Berven			32	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9⅞	5⅝	Beverly .18e	2.5	8	47	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
12	8¼	BicPen .48	5.1	7	38	9½	8⅞	9½	+ ⅜
2⅞	1½	Bickfrd .05e	2.7	6	12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10¼	7⅝	BigVSp s.24	3.0	5	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
26⅞	17⅛	BinkMf 1b	5.7	6	4	17⅝	17¼	17½	
9	6⅞	Blessng .54	6.8	4	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
26	16¼	Blount .64	3.8	5	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
6¼	3⅝	BodinAp			6	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
38⅞	14⅞	BowVall g.10			844	36	34¼	34¼	—1½
5⅝	4⅝	BowlA n .24	5.1	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	3	Bowmar		35	96	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
13	6⅛	BradfdN .26	2.8	7	46	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Branch .20	5.5	4	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14¼	5¼	Braniff wt			15	6¼	6	6¼	+ ½
23⅞	13	Brascan 1a	5.6	5	37	18⅜	18	18	— ¼
34½	22⅛	BraunE 1.40	5.8	9	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
16⅞	7⅝	Breeze .57t	5.7	4	3	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅜
4⅞	3⅛	BroDart .20	5.0	12	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
14¼	10½	BrooksP s.40	3.0	9	3	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅜
8⅝	1	BrownCo wt			19	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
38¼	27⅞	BrnFA 1.16	3.7	10	4	31⅜	31½	31⅜	+ ⅜
40¼	27⅞	BrnFB 1.16	3.6	10	605	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜	+1
14½	8⅛	Buell .50	5.8	4	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
16½	9	Burnsin .60	4.4	7	7	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
		— C—C—C —							
19⅞	10⅛	CK Pet .16	1.0	34	237	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ½
11¾	5⅝	CDI		5	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
16⅞	6½	CHB Fd .57t	8.1	5	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	CMI Cp .05e	1.3	6	20	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
14⅛	9¼	CRS .36	3.5	5	8	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
27½	14½	CSE 1.40	7.0	5	2	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
9	4½	CagleA .05e	1.1	2	10	4⅝	d 4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
24⅝	15½	Caldor .50	2.1	8	67	24⅞	24	24	+ ⅛
56½	27¾	CalPtC 2	5.5	5	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
30¾	13⅞	Camco .30	1.1	9	4	27¼	27	27¼	+ ½
8¼	4⅝	Campnll n		2	25	5	5	5	+ ⅛
18⅞	4	CmpChb g			4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
23	6⅝	CdnHmst g			129	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
16	6	CdMarc g.46		7	14	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
22	13½	CdnMer g			14	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
41½	14¾	CdnOcc g.72	2.5		35	30	28⅝	29	+ ¼
5	2⅞	CapitNFd .20	6.7	5	5	3	3	3	
4⅞	2⅞	Caressa .05e	1.7	6	66	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
29¾	21⅞	Carnat 1.50	6.6	6	83	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
23⅞	17⅝	CaroEn s		9	68	22	21	22	+1½
57	49	CaroPL pf 5	10.		z190	49¼	49	49	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	CarrolDv .05e	1.3	7	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
20	14¼	CastlAM 1b	6.5	4	2	15½	15½	15½	
21¾	19¼	CasFd 2.50e	13.		6	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	7⅛	Cavitrn .10e	1.0	81	20	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
3¼	1⅝	CelluCft		4	5	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
36½	30⅜	CenM pf3.50	11.		z10	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
7¼	5⅝	CentSe .70e	11.		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
24	14	Cenvill 1.20	5.9	6	28	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ½
5⅝	3⅝	Cetec .12	2.7	7	25	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
7¼	6⅛	ChadMl .60	9.2	6	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
2½	1	ChampHo			280	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	CharlM s		6	27	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ½
10½	6⅝	Chmplst .28	3.3	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
30½	18⅝	ChiefDv g s			153	25½	25	25	+ ¼
14	7⅝	ChildWld		5	14	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
8⅝	6	ChiltnCp .30	4.6	5	7	6½	6½	6½	
22½	14⅝	CircleK 1.10	6.1	7	34	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
11⅜	7⅝	Citation .56	6.5	5	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	22⅝	CtBkNJ 2	8.9	4	5	22⅞	22½	22½	— ¼
26½	18⅝	CityGas .92	4.2	9	9	22⅝	22	22⅛	— ¼
5⅝	3	Clabir .18	4.6	11	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12	7⅝	Clarmt .30e	2.7		10	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	3¾	ClarkC .21e	4.4	5	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
11¾	7½	Clarostat		6	12	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+
19⅛	13⅝	Clausng s.80	3.4	7	10	16⅝	16	16⅜	+
13⅝	7⅞	Clopay .32	4.1	12	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—
4⅝	2⅝	CohenHot		9	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	2⅞	Cohu .16e	3.4	8	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+
20	13⅜	Colemn .92	6.3	6	34	14⅝	14½	14½	+
22⅞	4⅝	ColCml		35	99	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+
21¼	7	Colwell .40	3.7	10	14	16½	16¼	16¼	—
43	25⅝	Cominco g 3			74	36¼	35½	35½	—
25½	15⅝	ComAll .50	2.6	6	4	19½	19⅜	19⅜	—
15¼	12½	ComA pf1.60	13.		3	12⅝	12½	12½	
26⅛	9⅝	ComMtl .40b	2.0	3	25	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+
34⅝	24	Comdint s		10	212	u35⅝	33⅞	35⅝	+1
3⅝	1½	ComdrCp		14	4	2½	2½	2½	
12⅝	6⅝	Compo s.20	2.9	7	50	7	6⅞	7	+
6¼	4	CompuD		5	12	4⅝	4	4⅝	+
4½	2⅛	Compinv		6	12	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+
26⅝	11	Conchm .80	5.3	6	1	15	15	15	
13¼	8⅝	Condec .30t	2.9	105	59	10⅝	10½	10½	+
17⅞	5	ConrHm 1.53t	14.	5	28	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+
35⅜	18	Conrock .90a	3.7	7	12	25¼	24½	24½	—
5⅝	3½	Conroy .16	3.5	4	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+
22⅝	5⅝	ConsOG			8	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+
12⅞	4⅞	ConsRef .80	7.7	6	x2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+
6⅛	3⅝	ContMtl		4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8½	5¼	Cookin .20e	3.4	6	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—
5⅛	2⅝	CoopJr			5	3	2⅞	3	
29⅞	13	CoreLb .30	1.2	20	3	24⅝	24¼	24¼	—
31½	14¼	Cornlius .80	5.3	7	43	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	
5½	1⅝	Cramer			5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3¼	1⅝	CrestFo		3	10	2⅛	2	2	—
25⅝	9½	CrestOil s.16	.8	40	205	19⅝	18¼	19	+
35⅝	21	Cromot 1.80	5.8	4	19	31	29⅝	31	+
32⅝	23	CrossAT 1.40	4.7	9	28	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	—
44½	30⅝	CwnCP s.80	2.2	2	55	37	36⅝	36⅞	+
5½	3½	CrownC .20	5.7	7	7	3½	3½	3½	
8½	5⅞	CrownIn s.28	4.5	3	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
17¼	11⅛	CrutcR .36	2.4	29	77	15½	14⅝	14⅞	+
27¼	16½	CrystlO s.36	1.5	16	148	24⅝	23½	24⅝	+1
21¼	13⅝	CubicCp .60	4.2	5	29	14¼	13⅝	14½	+
21½	16⅝	Curtice 1.10b	5.6	6	10	19½	19⅛	19⅝	+
3⅝	1½	Cyprus			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+
15⅝	12⅝	Cyprus pf1.70	13.		4	13¼	13¼	13¼	+
		— D—D—D —							
5½	3⅛	DCL		7	250	5⅛	5	5	
3⅛	2¼	DWG .29t	11.	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25½	7⅝	Damson			315	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	
11¼	5⅝	DataAc n		5	40	6	5⅝	5⅝	—
20	12⅝	Datapd .30	1.7	13	93	17⅞	17¼	17¼	—
19⅝	9	DayMn .25a	1.6	9	11	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+
19	12⅞	DelLabs .40	3.5	13	33	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+
26⅝	6⅞	DelhiO .10e	.4	24	64	22⅞	22½	22⅝	+
14	7	DellwdF .60	4.9	13	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—
2⅝	1	DesgnJw		29	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+
24	10¼	DevCpA		3	10	17½	17	17½	+1
21	14½	DevonGp s		4	z1250	18⅝	18	18	—
7⅝	2⅝	Dialcon		30	104	7	6⅝	6⅝	—
1⅞	1	Diodes			14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
2⅝	1½	DisFab		5	1	1½	1½	1½	
48⅝	29	DomeP g s			906	38	37	37½	+1
25½	18	Domtr g1.80a			44	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	—
24½	17½	DorcGen .20	.9	8	293	23⅝	22½	22⅞	+
12½	6½	Downey s.32	4.3	4	28	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	+
19⅝	16⅝	DrexUt 1.68	9.3		6	18	17½	18	+
17⅜	8	DrivHarr		19	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
12⅝	7	DrFair .40	4.4	19	10	9¼	9	9⅛	+
1⅝	1⅛	Dunlop .09e	8.0	7	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
30⅝	14⅝	DplxPd 1	4.4	4	7	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+
11⅞	9	DurTst .40a	4.1	10	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+
15⅝	3	Dynictn		68	1166	9⅞	9⅛	9⅝	+
16	14⅝	Dyneer s		7	4	u16⅛	16	16⅛	+
		— E—E—E —							
5½	3½	EAC .36	7.8	13	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+
17⅛	9⅝	EECO .28	1.9	11	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
28⅝	12⅝	EarthRes 1	3.9	8	387	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+
20⅛	15⅝	EstnCo 1.20	7.4	5	3	16	15⅝	15⅝	—

(Continued on Page 13)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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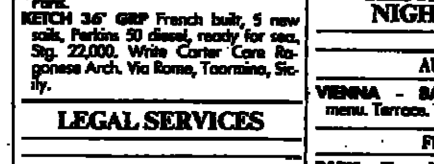
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
[illegible]	1¼	Edmos				10	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
[illegible]	12⅝	EDO s			8	90	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
[illegible]	7	Ehren	.10a	1.3		20	8¼	8	8	
[illegible]	2⅝	ElAudD			32	24	2⅝ d	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
[illegible]	15⅛	Electrsp	1	3.9	8	16	26½	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	23⅝	ElecAm	1.40	5.3	5	6	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
[illegible]	7⅛	Elsinor n			17	490	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
[illegible]	6⅛	EmrRd			8	112	12⅝	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
[illegible]	5⅝	EngyRs	.24	2.5	18	11	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
[illegible]	6⅝	Espey	.20e	2.3	13	8	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
[illegible]	13⅝	EsqRd	.57e	3.8	5	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
[illegible]	3⅛	EtzLav	.20e	3.1	7	17	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
[illegible]	12⅝	EvansAr	.40	3.1	8	7	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
[illegible]	3⅝	Exectve			6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		— F—F—F —								
[illegible]	3½	FSF Ind	.12	3.8		14	4⅛	4	4	
[illegible]	9⅝	FabInd	s.40	3.8	3	7	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
[illegible]	3	FairTex			4	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
[illegible]	2½	FairmC	.15	4.6		9	3¼	3¼	3¼	
[illegible]	2⅝	FamRc			6	5	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
[illegible]	8⅝	FannyF	.50e	2.8	4	39	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅜
[illegible]	8⅛	FayDrg	.24b	2.4	7	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	13⅝	FedRt	1.40	9.5	16	11	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅜
[illegible]	4⅛	FedRes			22	31	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	20	Felmnt	.25	.6	17	2	39⅝	39	39	+ ⅛
[illegible]	3⅛	Fidelco			5	70	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
[illegible]	12¼	FinGen	.40b	2.3	8	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	7⅛	FtConn	1a	13.	5	11	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
[illegible]	15⅛	FtSLSh	1b	6.2	4	13	16⅝	15⅞	16¼	+ ½
[illegible]	2⅝	Fstmrk			3	3	3	3	3	
[illegible]	8⅛	FlschrP	1t	11.	8	13	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
[illegible]	15⅝	FitchGE	2	11.	5	1	18	18	18	
[illegible]	3⅝	Flagg			13	12	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
[illegible]	3⅝	FlanEnt			34	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	17⅝	FlighSf	s.16	.7	18	7	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
[illegible]	2	FlaCap				4	2	2	2	
[illegible]	7⅝	FlaRck	.22e	1.5	9	126	15	14½	15	+ ⅝
[illegible]	10	FlowGen			14	208	27¼	18⅝	27¼	+2½
[illegible]	10½	Flowers	.46	4.2	6	5	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
[illegible]	15⅝	FlukeJ s			14	14	20	19⅝	20	
[illegible]	4½	Foodrm	.50	10.	4	4	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
[illegible]	6	FooteM	.45e	4.9	11	29	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	56	FordCan	g5a			230	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ⅛
[illegible]	9⅝	ForestC	.10	.7	14	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
[illegible]	2¼	ForestLab				23	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
[illegible]	4⅝	FrankRt	.06e	.6	42	24	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
[illegible]	6⅛	Franks	.36	4.5	6	x17	8⅛	8	8	
[illegible]	4½	Friedm	.24b	3.9	3	4	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	7⅛	Frionas	.40	5.3	3	8	7½	7⅜	7½	
[illegible]	5½	Frischs	.30b	5.0	4	13	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
[illegible]	9	FrontA	.20b	1.7	5	62	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅜
[illegible]	3⅝	FrontA	wt			17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
7½	3⅜	GRI	.30	7.5	24	71	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
[illegible]	4⅛	Galaxy	.06f	1.4	4	4	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
[illegible]	6⅝	Garan	.80	8.5	5	38	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
[illegible]	2⅝	Garland				4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	15½	GatLIel	.40b	1.5	14	317	27⅞	26⅞	27½	+1½
[illegible]	2⅛	Gavird	.05e	2.2	1	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
[illegible]	1	Gaynor				4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	17½	GelmSc n			17	9	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
[illegible]	3	GnEmp	.32b	8.0	4	5	4	3⅞	4	
[illegible]	3½	GenExp				813	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅜
[illegible]	2	GnHous			3	17	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	2⅛	Geniscq			8	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	4⅛	GenvDr	.10r	2.4	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
[illegible]	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	.6	14	28	35⅝	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅜
[illegible]	15¼	GiantF s	1	6.2	5	x11	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ½
[illegible]	7⅜	GntYel	g.65e		8	60	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	5	Glasrock	.10	.7	24	10	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	21⅝	Glatfltr	1.20	4.8	5	28	26	25	25	— ⅞
[illegible]	16⅛	Glnmr	.88b	3.3	7	3	27	27	27	
[illegible]	7⅛	Globein	.70	7.6	12	8	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
[illegible]	2⅛	Gldblatt				58	2⅝	2½	2½	
[illegible]	12½	GldNugt	.08t	.5	35	39⅞	16⅝	15	16⅛	+1⅜
[illegible]	7	GoldWH	.64	7.1	6	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
[illegible]	⅝	Goldfield				159	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	1⅛	GoodLS				6	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
[illegible]	⅝	Gdrich	wt			3	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ¼
[illegible]	8½	GouldT	1.20	9.1	7	8	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ½
[illegible]	7½	GrandAu	.33e	3.5	5	11	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	8⅝	GrndCtl	.50	5.5	6	13	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅜
[illegible]	6⅛	GranarA			70	29	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
[illegible]	5⅞	GtAmInd			4	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	4⅝	GtBasinP			112	110	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
[illegible]	19½	GtLkCh	.32	.9	14	32	35⅝	34	35⅛	+ ⅞
[illegible]	6⅛	GREIT	.40	4.0	18	5	10⅛	10	10	
[illegible]	17	GrassT	1.44	6.4	7	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	11⅛	GuardC	.68b	5.1	8	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
[illegible]	14⅝	Guilford	.88	3.4	3	21	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+1⅛
[illegible]	26⅝	GifCon	g1.60			786	81⅝	80⅛	80¾	+ ⅛
[illegible]	5	Gulfstrm			7	43	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
		— H—H—H —								
[illegible]	9¼	HallsM	.90	4.6	6	40	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	4⅝	Hamptn	.65t	13.	3	13	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
15⅝	10½	Honalrd	.88	8.1	4	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
9½	5⅛	HonSgRt				4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
34⅛	22½	Harland	1	3.2	10	9	31½	31⅛	31⅛	
8⅝	3⅝	Hasbro	.05t		6	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
7	3½	HawaiA				19	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
7⅛	3⅝	HlthCh			17	74	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
10¼	6	HelthM	.30	3.9	4	25	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10¼	7⅜	HeinWr	.39e	5.2	6	10	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
10⅝	3⅛	Helnick	.10	1.3	13	38	8	7⅞	8	+ ½
3⅛	1¼	HelmMig				121	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
10⅛	6	HiGInc	.06r	.9	6	18	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
16½	8½	HiShear	.48	3.0	5	18	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
9⅝	4⅛	Hipirnic	.20	2.0	11	61	u10	9	10	+1¼
4⅞	3¼	Hofman	.20	5.5	8	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	HollyCp			13	186	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ½
79⅞	34¼	HmeOA	g1.30			5	78⅝	78⅛	78¼	+ ⅜
19⅝	6⅝	HornHar			17	206	16⅝	15⅝	16½	+ ½
20⅝	15⅝	Hotel	2.10e	11.	9	2	19¼	19¼	19⅛	— ¼
8⅛	5	HousRon	.50b	8.5	3	13	6	5⅞	5⅞	
23⅝	15	HouOM	.80	4.4	12	845	18⅝	17½	18¼	+ ⅜
23½	17½	HouO	pf1.69	9.1		43	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	7¼	HowelC	.40	1.3	6	302	u31	29⅞	30⅛	+2⅛
5½	2⅛	Howell	.10e	2.0	12	36	5	5	5	
34	23⅛	HubelIB	1.56	5.5	7	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	22½	Hubbl	pf2.06	8.9		6	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
21⅛	10½	HuckMf	.32a	1.9	6	5	17	17	17	+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	HudsnGn			3	16	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ½
79¼	34⅝	HudBOg	2			5	70⅝	70⅛	70⅝	+ ⅜
7⅛	4⅛	HuntH	.20	3.0	7	23	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
66⅝	27⅝	HuskyOg	1			68	60⅛	57½	60½	+3⅛
		— I—I—I —								
6⅞	3½	ICH	.20	3.6	4	10	5½	5½	5½	
14½	7¼	ICM	.50e	3.6	15	24	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
7½	3½	IFS Ind	.18	3.2	7	11	5⅝	5½	5½	
14⅛	8⅝	IMC	.28	2.2	4	11	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	IRT Pr	.57e	5.8	15	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
1	⅝	ITI			25	7	¾	11-16	¾	+ ⅛
2 5-16	1½	ImpGp	.12a	6.9	5	12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7¼	4⅛	Imperind s			3	19	5	5	5	+ ⅛
39⅝	18½	ImpOlA	g1.20			708	35⅝	34⅛	35	+ ⅛
45	37⅛	InPL pf	4	11.		z350	38	37⅜	37⅜	— ¼
1⅞	⅞	InflightSv				29	1	15-16	1	
26⅛	11⅜	Instron	.48	2.1	5	25	19½	18⅜	19½	+1
1½	1	InstrSys			17	470	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
14½	9½	InsSy	pf.25t	2.6		23	10	9⅝	9¾	
14⅛	5⅛	IntegRes			12	168	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+1¼
19⅛	6	IntClyGs	g.32			410	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	10⅛	Infrmk	.16	1.0	4	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
3⅝	2¼	IntBnknt			5	43	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
7½	5½	IntCtrls n			7	44	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	IntFdSvc				50	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
36⅝	18	IntGenl	1.40	5.0	4	26	28⅛	27¼	28⅛	+1⅛
7⅞	4⅛	IntProt	.30	5.7	4	14	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	IntStrtch				28	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	7⅜	Intplast	.40	2.5	14	5	16	16	16	
3½	1½	InvestFla				12	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	17⅜	Ionics			10	7	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
34½	11½	IroqBrd	.36	2.8	8	46	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ½
		— J—J—J —								
16½	10½	Jacobs	.50b	4.1	7	4	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	4½	Jensen	1.50t	27.	5	6	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Jetero	.05e	1.3	18	31	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	Jetronic			5	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅞	3½	JohnPd	.36	9.9	45	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11¼	2⅜	JuniperP				21	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
18½	7½	Jupiter			2	15	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
		— K—K—K —								
8½	3⅝	KTelln	.30e	5.3	6	x1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Kaisin	.75c			10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5¼	5⅛	Kallstad n			14	42	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
48	37½	KnGs	pf4.50	12.		z60	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	KapokT			18	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	
20¼	8½	KenaiCp			17	105	18⅝	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Key Co	.30	6.7	4	1	4½	4½	4½	
12½	8⅝	Key Ph n			53	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Kidde	wt			4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4¼	2½	KlnArk			10	26	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
25	15⅝	KingRd	s.32	1.9	5	16	17	16⅞	17	
36⅝	17¼	KirbyEx			8	10	35	34⅝	35	
5	2⅛	Kit Mfg			3	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3	2⅛	KleerVu			19	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20⅛	14⅝	Knogo n			9	77	15½	15⅛	15¼	
5⅝	3⅝	KuhnStr			3	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
5¼	3	LSB	.22t	6.1	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	LaBarge	.06	3.4	16	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3¼	2⅛	LaPnt				2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3½	1⅛	LafyRad				25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4 7-16	2	LakeSh	g			43	5-16	3 5-16	3 5-16	
11	4⅛	Landmk			39	273	10⅛	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
16¼	10⅝	LazKap	n.40	3.5	5	8	11½	11¼	11½	+ ½
24	15⅝	LeaRnl	s.60	3.1	7	8	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
6½	3	LeePh			8	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅝	LehighP			3	8	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
6¼	2⅛	LeisureT			3	7	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
8⅝	5	LibtyFb	.56t	10.	3	8	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ¼
12	5⅝	Lightolr	.24	2.7	4	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
8⅝	5½	LilliAna	.24	3.6	9	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
10½	3⅝	LincAm			10	6	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	LloydsE				43	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Lodge	.08e	2.9	7	68	3	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
25⅝	17½	Lohmn	1.20	5.2	10	4	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅜
37¼	11¼	LoewT	wt			329	28½	27	28⅛	+1½
17	9¾	Logicon			7	11	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ½
8½	3¾	LundyEl			10	3	6	5⅞	6	
12	7¼	Lydall	.78	8.8	6	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
		— M—M—M —								
6½	3⅝	MPO			8	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅜
7	4⅛	Macks	.20	3.8	4	7	5¾	5¼	5¼	
2½	1⅝	Macrod			28	22	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19¾	17	MePS	1.84	11.	4	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
16¼	7½	Magnod			16	8	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
12⅝	6½	ManrC	.60	5.9	6	10	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
1 15-16	⅝	Marinda			6	46	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16	
27⅞	18⅝	Marm	pf2.25	12.		25	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
11⅜	4¼	Marshin			15	11	11¼	11	11	+ ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	MartPr	.40	4.3	6	6	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
13½	8⅛	Masind	.20	2.3		20	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	
36⅜	16¼	MilRsh	s.20	.7	13	15	28⅝	27¾	28	
17⅝	9½	Matrix	s		14	4	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅜	MaulTec	.14	3.1	90	105	4⅝	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	McCulO			28	589	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
5¼	2⅛	McKeon			2	12	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
23½	14½	Meons	1.20	7.1	6	28	17	16¾	17	+ ⅜
11¼	8¼	Medalst	.56	5.5	4	6	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅝	MedalnGe			13	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	½	MedcoJw				14	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
27¾	17¼	MediaG	.72	3.1	7	53	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅜
19⅝	10⅛	Meenan-n	.24	1.5	10	84	16	14¾	16	+1½
12⅝	7⅜	Megoint	.28	3.2	3	15	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
21¼	12	MEMCo	1	7.5	6	6	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
13⅝	8⅝	MercSL	.50b	5.4	4	35	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ½
12	6½	MetPro	.15	1.7	8	2	9	9	9	
37⅛	19¼	Metrdth	.32	1.5	20	81	22¼	21	21½	+ ½
5⅝	2⅝	Metrocar			24	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅜	1⅜	MichGen				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12¼	5	MchSug	.40	4.0	18	105	10¼	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
10⅝	6	MidldCo	.30	3.4	4	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	9¼	MidlGis	.40b	4.0	6	43	10⅛	9¾	10	
8	2⅝	MissnIT			7	177	7½	7	7½	+ ⅜
28½	20	MitchIE	s.20	.8	14	256	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	+ ½
24½	12⅝	MiteCp	.40	2.8	8	9	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	
6⅝	4¼	MonMg	.44	9.3	5	5	4¾ d	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Moog	.40b	2.8	10	18	14⅝	14	14¼	+ ½
10½	6	MtgGth	.86e	9.7	12	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
7	4½	MorlnSh	.32	6.7	4	6	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
27	16¼	MtVMil	1a	4.1	4	2	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
13¾	8¾	MovStr	.40	5.6	4	7	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
7¼	2⅛	Movielab	.52t	11.	6	8	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
		— N—N—N —								
18¾	11	NFC n	.20	1.5	9	33	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ½
15¼	9¼	Napco	.20	1.5	8	45	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
14¼	10⅝	NCnvSt	n.50	3.7	9	3	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ¼
12¾	5¼	NatEdu	.60t	6.8	4	117	10¼	10	10	
20⅛	12¼	NtHltE			9	9	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅜
6⅞	1¾	NKinney				300	5⅝	4¾	5	+ ⅛
10½	4⅞	NtPatent				146	7½	7	7	+ ¼
7⅜	5	NtSecR	.40	8.4	7	3	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
5½	4½	NtSilvr	.20e	4.3		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅜	NtSolnn	.24	5.3	4	12	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
14⅝	3⅜	NelsLB	.72t	7.6	9	84	11¼	9½	9½	—1
3⅜	1⅝	NestLM	.05e	1.5	31	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
28½	17⅞	NHamp	.80a	4.5	5	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
2⅛	1⅝	Nidrla	.06e	3.4	9	8	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅜
23½	10	NMxAr	.30e	1.7	45	10	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅜
11	7⅜	NPinRt	s.84	11.	9	9	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	NProc	.55e	8.5	7	17	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
29¼	20⅝	NYTim	.90	4.0	10	92	22¾	22¼	22⅝	+ ¼
12½	5⅞	NewbE	.50	5.0		12	10	9⅞	10	
14⅝	10¾	Newcor	s.56	4.5	6	8	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
31¼	17⅝	NiagFSv	.94	4.1	6	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	3¼	Nichols	.02r	.6	3	5	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Nolex				45	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
12¾	7½	Norln	.40	4.1	3	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
13⅞	6½	Nortek	.08	1.2	4	25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	14	NoARoy	.24	1.5	5	5	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	7¼	NoCdO	g		23	400	15⅞	15⅛	15½	+ ½
13¼	11½	NoetBk	n1.08	9.8	5	x12	11¼ d	11	11	— ¼
19⅛	9⅞	NuclDta			7	19	11¼	10¾	11	+ ¼
41⅝	19½	Numac	g.07t			525	36¼	35½	35⅞	
		— O—O—O —								
9⅝	2¾	OEA	.20a	3.0	12	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅞	9	OhSealy	s.64	6.2	7	22	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
10	5⅝	Oilaind	.40e	4.6	8	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
48	25	OOklep			20	z800	41½	40	41½	+ ⅜
14	7½	OrioleH	.40a	4.2	3	4	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
18⅝	13⅜	OSullvn	.80	5.6	5	7	14½	14¼	14¼	— ½
7⅜	1⅜	OxfordFt			9	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
7¾	4½	OzarkA	.15e	3.0	4	12	5	4⅞	5	
		— P—Q —								
3⅜	⅝	PF Ind				113	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
16½	12⅝	PGEpfA	1.50	12.		16	13⅝	13	13	— ⅜
13⅞	10¼	PGEpfC	1.25	13.		5	10¼ d	10	10	— ½
14	10⅛	PGEpfD	1.25	12.		5	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
14	10	PGEpfE	1.25	12.		22	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ¼
13⅝	9⅝	PGEpfG	1.20	12.		13	10⅛ d	9⅝	10⅛	+ ¼
27½	20	PGEpfW	2.57	12.		22	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
25½	18¼	PGEpfV	2.32	12.		29	19¾	18½	19¼	+ ⅜
27⅝	19¾	PGEpfT	2.54	12.		22	23	21⅞	21⅞	—1⅛
29⅝	21	PGEpfS	2.62	12.		20	22¾	21⅛	22⅝	+1¼
22¾	16	PGEpfP	2.05	12.		1	17	17	17	— ⅛
21½	15	PGEpfM	1.96	12.		10	17¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
24	17⅝	PGEpfL	2.25	12.		5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
22¼	16½	PGEpfK	2.04	12.		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
24⅝	18	PGEpfJ	2.32	12.		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
47¼	34	PacLt	pf4.50	12.		z200	37½	37½	37½	+1½
51½	39	PacLt	pf4.75	13.		z260	39	d38	38	—2
29	13⅝	PacTrst	1	4.5	11	5	22	21⅞	22	+ ¼
54	47	PacPLpf	5	10.		z650	49½	d46	49½	+2½
15⅝	9¾	PacScle	.40	3.8	6	49	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
17⅝	14⅛	PageP	g n			238	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ½
38⅝	27⅝	PallCp	.52	1.5	14	62	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ½
5¼	3½	Pantast	.30	8.6	7	10	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
22⅝	13⅝	Paradyn	n		21	53	20⅞	19⅝	20⅝	+1½
6¼	3⅛	ParaPk				1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
19¼	11	ParkCh	.60	3.8	5	15	16	14⅞	16	+1⅜
8¼	2⅝	ParkEl			7	35	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ½
27⅞	22	Parsons s	1	3.7	9	61	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅜
14	6½	Patogen			4	54	10	9⅝	10	
10⅝	5⅛	PeerTu	.32b	3.5	6	10	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
2	⅝	PenDix	wt			4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	10½	PenEM	.60	3.5	6	16	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
16¼	13⅝	PenTr	1.20	8.3	5	14	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
4¼	2⅝	PECp	.55t	18.	8	38	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
24⅛	14⅝	PenRE	1.65	7.9	10	7	21	21	21	+ ⅛
11⅝	11	Penril n	.15	1.4	10	7	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
1½	1	Pentron			8	28	1⅛	1	1	
32¼	25⅛	PepBoys	1b	3.6	5	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
23⅝	10½	PepCom	.80	4.7	7	11	17	16⅛	17	+1⅛
14⅝	9	Perini	.40	3.2	8	1	12½	12½	12½	
14⅝	13¼	PetLew s			14	257	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
13⅞	10	PetLe	pf1.65	13.		10	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	7½	PhilLD	.68r	9.1	3	7	7½	7½	7½	
4¼	2	Phoenix				10	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ¼
16⅜	7⅛	PicNPay	.32	2.4	7	20	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
6⅞	3⅝	PionrSys			1	40	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	PionTx	.20t			17	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
6⅝	5⅛	PitWVa	.56	11.	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
36⅛	21	PitDM	1.40	4.6	4	2	31	30¾	30¾	— ½
7⅝	4¼	Pizzaln n			7	20	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
37	21⅝	PlacrDv	g1a			23	32½	31	31	
10	4⅝	Plantind			21	67	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
9½	7⅛	PlyGm	.40b	5.2	3	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
2½	1⅜	PlymR B				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	⅞	Polaron			2	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
24	14¾	PostCp n	.50	3.2	7	35	15⅝	15⅝	15½	+ ⅛
23½	12⅝	PrairieO	g		17	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
14⅞	10⅝	PrattLmb	1.10	9.4	6	3	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
27	20⅝	PrenHa	1.48	6.7	8	223	22¼	20⅝	22¼	+1⅜
4⅞	2⅛	PresRIB			1	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅞	14⅝	Preston	g.90		5	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
12⅞	8⅝	PrimMt s			10	121	9⅝	9	9⅝	
16⅝	10½	PrpCT	1.34e	8.4	12	8	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
12½	9½	ProvGas	.92	9.4	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
48	38	PSCol	pf4.25	11.		z250	37	d37	37	—1
24⅝	19½	PaSP	pfC2.34	12.		2	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅜	PulteH	s.32	3.0	2	24	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
10¼	4⅝	PuntaG			6	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	9½	Punta	pf1.10	11.		10	10	10	10	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	QualInn	n.40e	5.7	2	47	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
10	6¾	Quebcr	g.20e			2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ½
		— R—R—R —								
4⅝	2½	REDM			5	18	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
3½	1⅜	RET				33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
46⅝	42½	RET pf	4.28	10.		1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
18	9	RHMed	.20r	1.3	9	15	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2¼	RSC	.10	3.2	13	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	
8	5	Ragan	.10e	1.9	7	11	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ¼
23¼	12¼	RnchEx	.30e	1.6	8	58	19¼	17¾	18⅝	+ ⅞
39⅝	11⅜	RangrO	g			317	34¾	33⅞	34¼	+1
36⅝	21½	Ransbrg	1.20	3.7	7	14	32⅝	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
4	1⅞	RapAm	wt			28	2⅝	2½	2½	
5⅝	2	RathP				10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24¾	13½	RayInd	.40	2.1	13	21	19⅝	18½	19¼	+1
5⅝	2⅝	Reading			7	11	2¾ d	2⅝	2¾	
21¾	14¾	REInv	1.60	9.3	9	17	17¼	17	17¼	— ⅛
12⅝	9½	RltIncT	1.40	14.	4	5	10	10	10	
2⅛	1⅛	Redlaw				12	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
6¼	4	RefgTr	.28	5.6	3	4	5	5	5	
23½	14⅝	RemAr	1a	4.8	6	12	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
9½	5⅝	RepGyp	s.24	4.0	3	16	6	6	6	
24¼	19⅝	RNY pf	2.12	11.		41	19⅝	d19½	19⅝	
19½	11⅞	ReshCot	.24	1.7	8	87	14⅝	13¼	14⅛	+ ⅞
54⅞	20½	Resrt A			4	895	27⅞	26⅝	27½	+ ⅜
22⅝	11¼	Resrt	wt			41	14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
83¾	27	Resrt B			5	z2650	37¼	36½	36¾	+ ½
4⅞	2⅛	RestAssc			6	68	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	5⅝	RexNore			8	34	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
24⅝	14¾	RialOil n			13	19	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
9⅝	4	RibletP	.12	2.7	3	19	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
8¼	4¼	Richton	.44	9.5	23	31	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
60½	27½	RileyCo			18	18	u61¾	61	61	+ ½
34¼	21¾	RioAlgo	g1.50			1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
14⅝	6	Robntch				34	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
8⅝	4⅝	Roblin	.12	2.1	5	4	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅛	10	Rockway	1b	8.4	4	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28⅝	18	Rogers	s.12	.6	12	98	20⅝	18¾	20¼	+1⅜
3⅝	2⅛	RoncoT			18	38	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
3⅝	1⅛	RoyPalm				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
9	7	Rudick	.42e	5.9	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅝	6⅝	Rudick	pf.56	8.1		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
3	1⅛	Rusco				32	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5¼	2½	RBW Cp			5	26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16¼	10⅛	Russell	.48	4.5	4	3	11	10⅝	10⅝	
		— S—S—S —								
6¼	3½	SFM	.34	6.4	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12¼	8¼	SGL	.30b	3.2	5	14	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	SMD			4	5	2	1⅞	2	
6⅝	4	SSP				19	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅛	Salem	.40a	2.6	9	7	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
3¼	1⅜	SCarlo				2	3	3	3	
10	6⅝	SDgo pf	.88	12.		109	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
11⅛	8¼	SDgo pf	1	12.		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
99	76½	SDgo	pf9.84	13.		z50	78½	78⅛	78⅛	—1
79½	61	SDgo	pf7.80	12.		z200	62½	62½	62½	—2½
25	18⅝	SDgo	pf2.47	13.		12	19⅝	19	19	— ⅝
27	20⅝	SDgo	pf2.68	13.		18	21½	21	21	— ½
14¾	5½	Sandgte	.40	4.8	6	2	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
9	7	SoundrL	s.30	4.0	6	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
6½	4⅜	SchelbE	.56	11.	20	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	Schnelt	1a	5.6	4	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	2¼	Schiller			7	11	7⅝	7½	7¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	SchoolP	.40	6.7	60	8	6	6	6	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Schrodr	.04j		72	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
4½	2⅜	SciMgt	.10	3.3	6	17	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
44⅛	29⅛	Scope	.65	1.5	8	3	44	44	44	
53½	20⅛	ScurryR	g		9	28	52⅝	51	51½	+1⅜
20⅛	14	SbdAM	.40	2.3	3	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—
13½	5	Sealctro	.94t	8.2	8	24	11½	11	11½	+ ½
4⅝	2⅜	SecMtg			21	46	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	Selas	.36	5.1	8	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Semtch	.20b	3.6	9	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
8	4⅝	Srvisco	.40	5.8	4	12	7	6⅝	6⅞	
15½	9⅛	SetonCo	.50b	3.8	4	7	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
10⅝	7½	Sharons	.50	5.4	7	20	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
6½	4⅛	Shawln	.40	8.2	5	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
4⅝	2⅝	SheltrR			4	34	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	Shopwell			8	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
25⅛	18⅝	Showbt	1	5.3	6	12	19⅝	19	19	— ¼
28⅝	12⅝	Sierrcln	.30	1.2	11	26	24⅝	23⅞	24⅜	+ ⅜
8⅞	6⅛	Slico s	.28	4.0	6	10	7	7	7	
9⅛	5⅛	Sikes A	.45e	6.8	3	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
22	10¼	Silnc	.10e	.5	6	1	21½	21½	21½	
7⅝	3⅝	Silvrcst			47	11	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅛	Solitron			12	113	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
28	22¼	SonderB	.40	1.4	9	65	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	
17⅝	5⅛	SoraPop	.33e	2.9	3	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
8⅝	6⅛	Soundsn	.40	5.3	3	9	7⅝	7½	7½	
11⅞	10	SoetCop	.80a	8.1	13	x1	9⅞ d	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
13	9	SCEd	pf1.08	12.		18	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	10	SCEd	pf1.19	12.		21	10	10	10	
28	24⅛	SCEd	pf2.48	9.5		z50	26	26	26	+ ½
16¼	12⅛	SCEd	pf1.45	11.		6	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
19⅝	16⅝	SCEd	pf1.30	7.5		2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
93	88	SCEd	pf8.54	10.		1	85¼	d85¼	85¼	—2⅜
25⅝	19	SCEd	pf2.30	11.		147	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
25½	19	SCEd	pf2.21	11.		5	19½	19	19½	
100½	77	SCEd	pf8.96	11.		37	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	+1⅜
9⅞	7⅛	SwFlBk	.50	6.7	5	23	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
25⅝	22⅛	SwFIB	pf2.18	9.5		3	23⅛	23	23	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	SpectryR			5	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
15	6⅛	Spector	.42e	4.1	4	39	10⅜	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
6	3½	Spectro	.19t	4.6		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅝	3⅜	SpedOP	.30r	4.7	7	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
6¼	3⅜	Spencer	.16	4.1	7	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
18⅛	6	StdMetl			160	59	14½	13½	14⅝	+ ⅜
26½	19¼	StProd	1.52	7.9	5	3	19⅛	19¼	19¼	— ¼
33	20½	StdShr	1.22t	4.4	6	50	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
9⅞	5½	Stange	.20	3.5	7	15	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11	4⅝	StarrtHo	.30	6.5	3	16	4⅝ d	4½	4⅝	— ¼
8⅝	4	Steelmt	.24b	3.5	4	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
23½	16¼	StepnCh	.92	4.5	7	13	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
1⅝	1	SterlEl			5	47	1⅛	1	1	
3½	2¼	Stevkntt				5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
22⅞	6⅛	StrutW	.30b	1.5	18	30	20	19½	19½	
17⅝	7⅝	Sunair	.60	6.5	5	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	15¼	Sundnc	.16b	.4	186	341	39⅝	37⅝	39⅛	+2
9½	5⅞	SunshJr	.40	4.8	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅜	SupFdS	.40b	3.6	6	x6	11½	d11	11¼	
12¼	5¼	SupInd	s.25	4.3	4	x8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
11½	6⅝	SupSurg	.32	4.7	5	17	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
38¼	29⅛	Supron	s.24	.6	24	114	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅜	Susqueh			6	38	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
10½	8¼	Susqh pf	1	12.		2	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Synloy	.30b	5.0	11	15	6	5⅝	6	
44¼	28⅝	Syntex	1.10	3.3	9	x688	33⅞	32¼	33¼	+1⅛
24¼	18⅛	Syscos	.40	2.0	7	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
17⅝	10⅝	SystEng			10	49	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
6¼	3⅝	SysPln	.20	5.2	3	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —								
9⅝	5⅝	TEC	.48	6.8	7	15	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	TFI			6	27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	TabPd	.20	1.5	6	20	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
14	8	TandB	.40	3.2	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
10	5⅝	Tonnet	.28b	5.1	4	12	5⅝	5½	5½	
14⅝	10⅝	Tasty	1.20b	11.		7	10½	d10¼	10½	+ ⅛
4	1¼	TechSym			9	44	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	4	TechOp			8	4	10	9⅝	10	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
4⅝	1⅝	TechTp	.52t	26.	200	6	2	2	2	
6½	3⅝	Tecfrol	.24	4.8	4	4	5	4⅞	5	
62½	21½	TelonR			49	19	51⅞	50⅞	51⅛	+1⅛
32	15⅛	Telllex	.40	1.8	9	53	22½	21⅝	22½	+ ⅜
22¼	12¼	Telscl	.60	4.1	10	48	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	1½	Tenna				4	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
7¼	3⅛	Tenney s			7	4	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
9	4⅛	TerraC	.10t			107	8	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
13¼	5⅜	TerraT				13	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
13⅝	7½	TexlAir	.16	1.9	7	344	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
51¼	40½	TxPL	pf4.56	11.		z30	42½	42⅛	42⅛	—1
1	½	ThorCp				14	11-16	⅝	11-16	+1-16
5⅛	2⅝	Therafor	.04e	1.0	6	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅛	3⅛	ThreeD	.20b	4.3	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
27⅝	15	Thriftm	1.20	5.4	3	2	22¼	22	22⅛	+ ⅜
7½	3	Tidwell			4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	TobKtz	n.25	4.3	4	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
42⅛	33⅝	TolEd	pf4.25	13.		z25	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	ToppsG	.21t			12	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
27¼	11⅜	TotlPet	g.32			278	23¼	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
19⅛	5⅛	TotPet	wt			224	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
20⅝	16⅛	Towner n			41	16	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4⅛	TrnsLux	.10e	1.7	6	82	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅝	7⅜	TransOil	.05e	.5		124	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅛
7	5⅛	TrnsTec	n.24	3.8	9	18	6⅝	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Tredwy	.20	3.1	7	11	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
9½	7	TriSM	.80	8.9	4	17	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
18⅝	9⅜	TriaCp	.20	1.4	9	50	14	13⅝	14	+1
14⅝	8½	TrimOG n				133	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
10⅞	6¼	TuboMx s			13	493	7⅝	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
31	23⅞	TurnrC	2	7.0	6	11	28⅝	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
7⅜	3½	TwinFr	.20	4.8	6	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		— U—U—U —								
5⅞	3⅛	UIP	.34	4.7	8	68	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	UNA	.20	4.2	3	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	URS	.40b	5.9	8	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	Unimax			8	10	5½	5½	5½	
17⅝	11⅜	UAirPd	.64b	3.9	9	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
17⅛	11	UnCosF	.66a	5.3	7	6	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
2½	1⅜	UnFoods	.10e	5.3	38	18	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	UNatCp				149	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
¾	1-16	UNatCp	wt			3	1-16	1-16	1-16	
8½	6⅛	UNtCp pf				5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8	5	URepIn	.23r	5.9		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	USAir	wt			2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
40½	27¼	USAir pf	3	11.		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ½
16¼	9⅝	USFilir	.36	3.1	6	x82	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅛	UnRltT	.87e	9.7	11	19	9½	9	9	— ⅛
	1-64	UnRltT	wt			46	1-64	1-64	1-64	
4	2⅛	USRdium				9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	6½	UnityB			8	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	UnivCla	.05	.8	5	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19	11	UnivRs	.32	1.8	17	43	18	17⅝	17⅝	
11⅛	9	UnivRu	.72	7.9	6	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		— V—V—V —								
10	5½	Valle's	.81t	14.	16	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
16	7⅝	Valmac	.80	9.8		9	8¼	8	8⅛	
8⅝	5¼	Valspar	.36	4.6	6	13	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
3⅝	2¼	ValueL	.06e	2.2		19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅜	1⅜	Verit			5	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
23⅛	16½	VermtA	.32b	1.7	8	13	18½	17⅝	18½	+1
9¼	5	Verniirn	.10	1.5	5	38	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	Vertiple			4	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9½	1½	Vesely			208	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1½	Viatech				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	VintageE			3	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅝	6⅛	Vishay			7	24	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	VisualG	.16	3.7	6	5	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
13½	8⅛	Voplex	.52	5.6	4	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	VulcCp	.20a	3.6	3	6	5½	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
7½	2½	WTC	.02t		53	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6½	Wackht	.40b	5.8	6	22	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	WodelEq				3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
22⅛	18⅛	Wolnoco	s.12	.6	38	347	21⅞	20⅞	21⅛	+1⅛
18⅛	13⅝	Walbr	n.05e	.3	7	15	16½	16½	16½	
25	18	Walco	.80b	4.1	5	6	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
9⅝	4	WalicS	.12	2.7	13	10	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
25¼	17	Wang B	s.16	.6	20	447	u25½	25	25½	+ ⅜
25½	18⅝	Wang C	s.04	.2	19	37	24½	23¼	24½	+1
13½	8⅝	WardsCo	.20	2.1	3	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅝	WshHm			3	21	1⅝ d	1½	1½	— ⅛
26¼	20⅛	WshPst	s.36	1.7	7	32	21⅝	20⅞	21½	+1
31⅛	20½	WRIT	2.12	7.9	14	4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	14⅛	Wthfrd n			13	35	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
19½	8⅝	WaldTu	.30b	1.8	7	13	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅝
22⅞	15⅞	Wslbrn	g s.70	3.6		69	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
38¼	12⅝	WslFin	.52	2.1	3	76	25½	24	25⅛	+1⅛
15⅛	9⅛	WPacRR n			2	13	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
12⅝	3⅞	Whippny	.20	1.8		45	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Whitehall			7	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	3¼	Wichita	.45t	4.1	42	36	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	WilcxG n			2	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20	9⅛	Wmhous	.60	3.8	9	13	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
3⅛	1⅝	WilsnB	.15t			8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22	10½	Wincorp	.40	2.7	41	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
11½	5	WkWear	.40	4.3	6	29	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
18⅝	10⅞	Wrathr	.05e	.3	75	15	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
1 11-16	⅜	WrightH	g			14	1⅝	1 11-16	1 11-16	
17⅝	11	Wynnss	.48	3.6	6	16	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
15	11⅛	WymBn	.72	5.9	6	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
6⅝	2	Xonics				19	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
11⅛	6½	Zimmer	.36	5.2	3	10	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛

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Cyprus (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Pakistan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Philippines (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Denmark (air)	D.Kr	660.00	330.00	180.00	Poland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Egypt (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Polynesia French (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Ethiopia (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air)	Esc.	5,000.00	2,500.00	1,350.00
Finland (air)	F.M	600.00	300.00	165.00	Romania (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
France	FF	520.00	260.00	145.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Germany	DM	278.00	139.00	75.00	Singapore (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Great Britain	£St.	39.00	19.50	10.50	South America (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Greece (air)	Dr.	4,200.00	2,100.00	1,170.00	Spain (air)	Ptas.	8,800.00	4,400.00	2,420.00
Hong Kong (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00	Sri Lanka (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Hungary (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	520.00	260.00	145.00
India (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Switzerland	S.Fr	300.00	150.00	82.00
Indonesia (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00	Thailand (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Tunisia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Iraq (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Turkey (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Iceland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50	U.A.E. (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Ireland	£St.	39.00	19.50	10.50	U.S.S.R. (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Israel (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00	U.S.A. (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Italy	Lire	91,200.00	45,600.00	25,000.00	Vietnam (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Japan (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00	Yugoslavia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Khmer Rep. (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00	Zaire (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Korea (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00	Other Europ. Countr. (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
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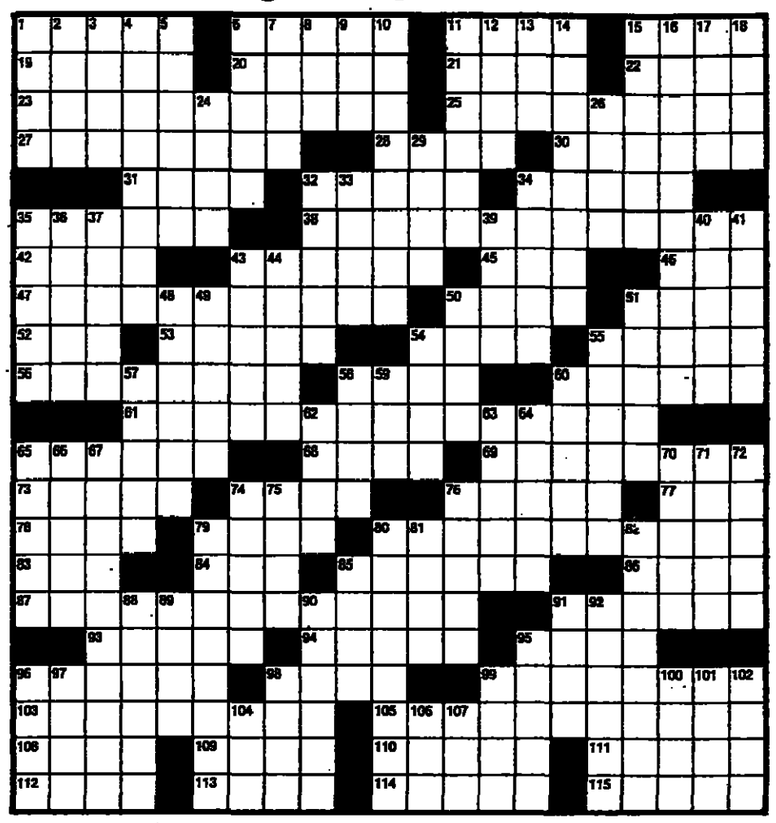
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Starting It Briefly By Tap Osborn



ACROSS

1 Suit feature
6 Peaked
11 Chassé, e.g.
15 "Quiet!"
19 Actress Massey
20 Circus employee
21 "Vissi d'——," aria
22 Freshwater mussel
23 Foster classic
25 A 1932 hit song
27 Charlemagne's doughty dozen
28 TV spoof
30 It converts trash to ash
31 Communion is one
32 Court champ: 1963
34 Afghan city
35 Aphorisms
38 War cry in 1898
42 Outdistance
43 Clement one
45 Tympanum's locale
46 Zodiac symbol
47 Bob Burns
50 On guard
51 Pack of pachyderms
52 Port, for short
53 Ukrainian legislatures
54 Postprandial offering
55 The O'Grady girl
56 Taskmaster
58 One of the Feds
60 Mollusk or atomic particle
61 Historic painting
65 Diva Amara

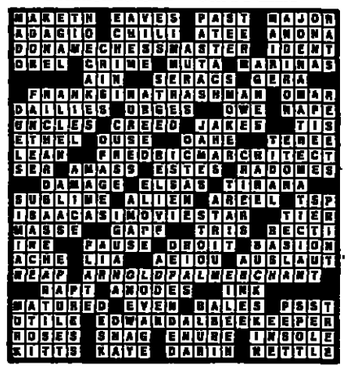
ACROSS

68 Scene of a strike
69 Japanese emperor
73 Humble
74 Kind of glass
76 Wood joint
77 Droop
78 —— Blanc
79 Gainer, e.g.
80 Volunteer from Bristol
83 Squash implement
84 Braun or Le Gallienne
85 Blossom of silents
86 Venerable, of yore
87 Song hit of 1934
91 Hoopster Bill
93 Greek letters
94 Vestibule
95 One of the Marxes
96 City captured by the French in 1859
98 Great: Comb. form
99 Joined securely
103 Fly that falls safely
105 Jolson-De Sylva-Meyer hit: 1924
108 Danish measure
109 Diminutive ending
110 Rain-forest plant
111 Done in
112 Outdo
113 Quitclaim, for one
114 First name of 115 Across
115 Memorable actress

DOWN

1 Flaccid
2 Star in The Serpent
3 Business combo
4 Optical projector
5 Glaswegian boy
6 Songwriter Jule
7 Cries of surprise
8 Latin I verb
9 Radiation dosage
10 Impertinent one
11 Eastern obeisance
12 Light carriage
13 Part of Afr.
14 Coffeebush
15 "The Last ——"
16 Drab condition
17 Join forces with
18 Gardener, at times
24 Little foxes
26 Mongoliantent
28 Unique thing
32 Certain tests
33 Parched
34 Suit card
35 Storm warning
36 Andrea ——
37 Famed fur trader
39 Source of protein
40 Andretti or Puzo
41 German port
43 Feast day for some
44 Socrates pupil
48 Corneille tragedy
49 Cyrus or Philo
50 Add-on
51 Peking's province
54 Long, thick locks
55 Having a new décor
57 Plot feature
58 Autocrat
59 Gump's wife
60 Playwright Jones
62 Veer
63 Half a comforting phrase
64 Mule's cousin
65 Charles and Mary
66 Lusitania's undoer
67 Melodious passages
70 Tennyson heroine
71 Slow: Mos.
72 City in Utah
74 Garners
75 Horse course
76 Savalas
79 Neutralized an asp
80 Feeler
81 —— miss
82 Small cavity
85 Sailor's chantey
88 King's proxy
89 Early porch
90 Ogled like an ogre
91 China follower
92 Lely or Klee
95 Imam's text
96 Use a dirk
97 Spindle on a cart
98 Apportion
99 Word on a wall
100 Go gliding
101 Bedouin chief
102 Withhold
104 Shoshonean
106 Suffer
107 Linden or March

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

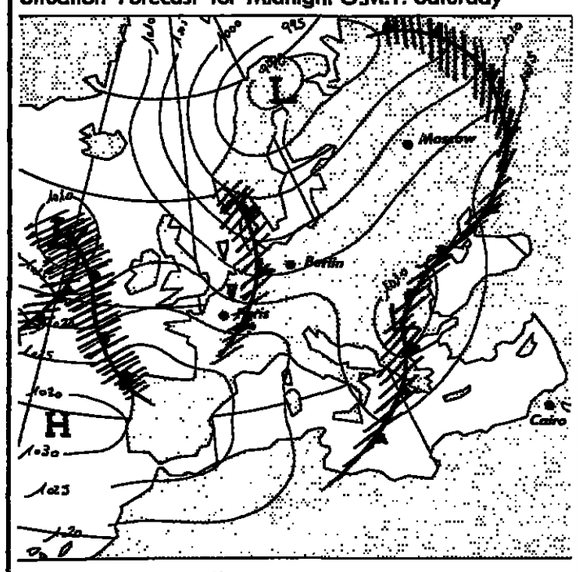


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Overcast	MADRID	13	55	Misty
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Showers	MIAMI	28	82	Cloudy
ANKARA	13	55	Misty	MILAN	10	50	Rain
ATHENS	19	66	Fair	MONTREAL	5	41	Cloudy
BEIRUT	22	72	Fair	MOSCOW	2	36	Overcast
BELGRADE	19	66	Overcast	MUNICH	6	43	Rain
BERLIN	7	45	Overcast	NEW YORK	12	54	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	9	48	Cloudy	NICE	17	63	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	16	64	Misty	OSLO	-2	28	Misty
BUDAPEST	15	59	Cloudy	PARIS	11	52	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	19	66	Overcast	PRAGUE	7	45	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Overcast	ROME	20	68	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Cloudy	SOFIA	14	57	Misty
DUBLIN	6	43	Fair	STOCKHOLM	3	37	Overcast
EDINBURGH	5	41	Fair	TEHRAN	20	68	Cloudy
FLORENCE	20	68	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	28	82	Fair
FRANKFURT	10	50	Cloudy	TOKYO	17	63	Showers
GENEVA	12	52	Overcast	TUNIS	23	73	Fair
HELSINKI	3	37	Overcast	VIENNA	59	59	Overcast
HOUSTON	25	77	Cloudy	WARSAW	5	41	Rain
ISTANBUL	16	61	Fair	WASHINGTON	15	59	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy	ZURICH	8	46	Overcast
LISBON	17	63	Overcast				
LONDON	9	48	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	28	68	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Thunderstorm, Rain, Snow, Wind Direction; Warm Front, Cold Front, Occluded Front, Quasi-Stationary Front

BOOKS

CHARMED LIVES

A Family Romance

By Michael Korda. Random House. 498 pp. $15.

Reviewed by Peter Bogdanovich

ALEXANDER KORDA was sitting at a table in Paris with David Selznick. Orson Welles was there. It was in the early '50s and Europe was "still reverberating," as Welles put it, to the zither strains of "The Third Man," a movie Korda had dreamed up, hired Graham Greene to write, Carol Reed to direct, Welles and Joseph Cotton to star in — had, in fact, produced in the fullest sense of that word. Selznick had bought from him the American distribution rights and emblazoned the Selznick name in ads and publicity to the point where audiences might easily have believed Selznick had been the film's producer. So there they were in Paris and Korda turned to Selznick and said, "You know, David, I hope I don't die before you."

Selznick was bewildered. "My goodness, what a strange thing to say, Alex — what brought that to mind?"

"Well," said Korda, smiling lightly. "I hate to think of you going into the graveyard, scratching out my name and putting yours there instead."

Man Who had Everything

That little story isn't in Michael Korda's witty and touching memoir, but it may give a quick idea of the character of his uncle, the book's central figure. Alex Korda was a talented film director who felt no vocation for that job, yet made such sensitive and intelligent pictures as "Marius," "The Private Life of Henry VIII," "Rembrandt," "That Hamilton Woman"; he was also a born enterpreneur who almost single-handedly created a British film industry (and was duly knighted as a reward late in life) but was bored and finally burdened beyond endurance by the details necessary to run a picture empire. He was a man who had everything, seemed always on the brink of losing it — a brink he almost courted — and never found real happiness of any kind, through marriages to three beautiful women (Merle Oberon among them), not to mention countless liaisons (his valet always made sure there was a fresh toothbrush every night in the guest bathroom), and a business and social life that put him on intimate terms with the great names of the age (from Churchill and Beaverbrook to L.B. Mayer and Vivien Leigh).

"Charmed Lives," in other words, is a title of considerable irony, for none of the principals in this "Family Romance" ever realize their most profound goals or their most private dreams. There's Alex's fiery brother, Zoltan, director of "Elephant Boy" (with Robert Flaherty), "The Four Feathers" remake, "Sahara," and "The Macomber Affair," who never was as good as he thought he could be, who made a lot of movies he felt no great call to do because he wasn't allowed to make what he wanted. There's the youngest brother, the author's father, Vincent, a delightful eccentric and the most endearing of the three brothers, who gave up the happy bohemian life of an artist for the job of art director on countless movies he cared little about. And there's Alexa too, the young woman who became the last Lady Korda, inherited a considerable estate on her husband's death and ended a suicide in her 30s.

Deepest Aspirations

None of the subsidiary characters in the story — and there are many fascinating ones — get much closer to their deepest aspirations. Not that Michael Korda stresses this point; his story is told with compassion but no condescension and not a trace of moralizing; indeed, like almost all the people in the tale, his book could most easily be characterized as charming — the deepest aspects are all implied. Despite the wealth and the fame and notoriety, the Korda lives remind one most of Auden's lines: "In headaches and in worry/Vaguely life leaks away . . ." At the end, one is left with a poignant sense of loss, the more affecting because it is never stated explicitly.

After a series of best-sellers on Male Chauvinism, Power and Success (all with exclamation points), it is stating the obvious to say that this is Michael Korda's most personal work, but one hopes he will *continue in this vein, for* "Charmed Lives" joins at once that very small handful of books about movie people that is worth reading: literate without being pretentious, candid without being exploitative, worldly without being jaded, sensitive without being mawkish. It is a story the like of which — in our ever more conformist, conglomerated, bureaucratic and homogenized world — we shall probably never see again. A Hungarian Jew from Turkeve named Kellner (meaning "waiter") rises by wit and ingenuity to the heights of British and American society as the illustrious Sir Alex Korda.

It is a story of chicanery and charm, of industry and intrigue, daring and deceit. Sir Alex's nephew has written this complicated fable without making judgments, and with a vivid sense of detail and characterization — often comparable in lightness of touch to the casual but incisive brush strokes of Max Beerbohm — and, most important, with a poetic understanding of what the world is like and what really matters in it.

Peter Bogdanovich, director most recently of "Saint Jack," has had his writing on film collected in "Pieces of Time." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

©The Washington Post

Renewed Efforts Against Crime Urged by Moscow's Police Chief

MOSCOW, Nov. 9 (AP) — The police chief of Moscow yesterday called for stepped-up efforts against street criminals, drunkards and repeat offenders, as well as new attempts to prevent people from developing into criminals.

In an article marking a day in honor of Soviet police on Saturday, Vasily Trushin said "improving peacekeeping in the city's streets and parks" is his force's top priority.

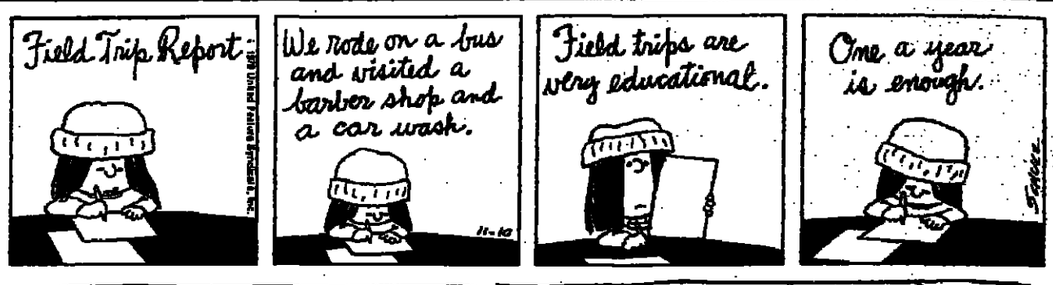
To do this, he wrote in the paper Moskovskaya Pravda that a series of measures is under way to improve patrols and detective work.

Many visitors find Moscow a safe city, including during nighttime hours. But the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party adopted a wide-ranging decree last month ordering further country-wide measures against street crime, alcoholism and white-collar criminals.

The police chief said the targets include "hooligans" — a term that covers many petty criminals — as well as drunkards and "parasites." He also indicated a need to step up action against people who *steal or mismanage state property.*

The chief praised the efforts of hundreds of thousands of Muscovites, including apartment committees and volunteer auxiliary police, who had joined in preventive work to keep youths and alcoholics from getting into trouble.

PEANUTS



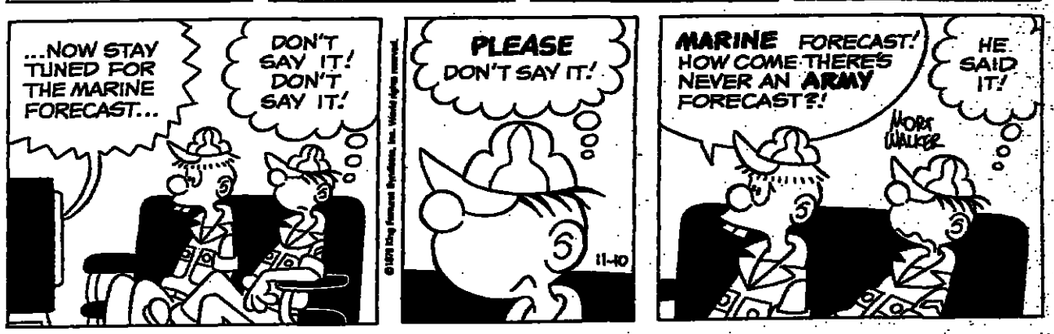
B.C.



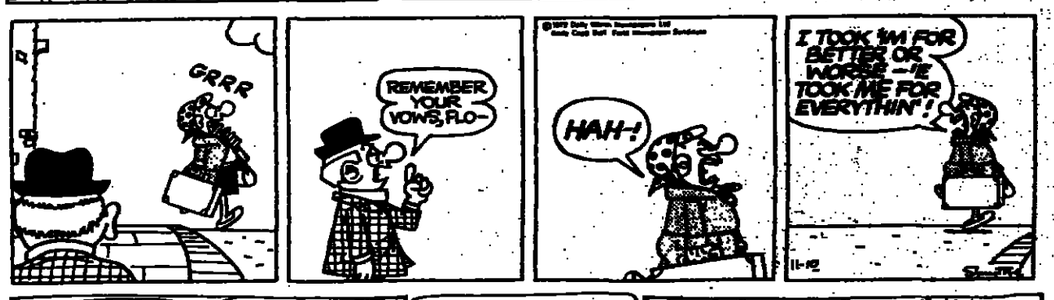
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

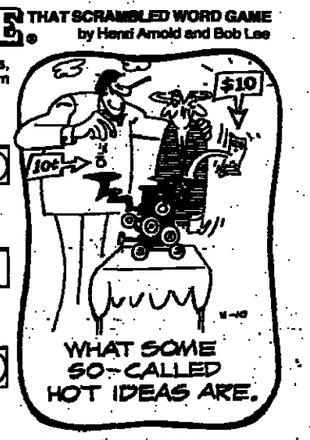
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HAGUL

KANOE

BORDIF

FLEEBI



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ____ — _____

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AZURE PANDA COUSIN INJECT
Answer: The favorite seafood of those former Russian rulers — "CZAR-DINES"

DENNIS THE MENACE



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The NFL Weekend

Broncos to Meet Patriots In Fight Between Leaders

By William N. Wallace

W YORK, Nov. 9 (NYT) — leading contest in the National ball League on Sunday will be d at Denver, where the Bron- who have won 27 of their last mes at home, take on the New nd Patriots.

th have 7-3 won-lost records, both hold first place in their ican Conference divisions, er in a tie with San Diego and England one game ahead of mi.

e 11th weekend of the season ming up, and with five games ay, 17 of the 28 teams can be ded as playoff contenders. The cos and Patriots are two of the most.

ey have not met in a regular- on game in three years, but they ed a preseason game last Aug. and Denver won in overtime. e Grogan's strong passing, good more than 300 yards in his last games, has made up for a defi- cy in the Patriots' running at- , usually robust. Sam Cunning- , the fullback, has been handi- ped by injuries, and the half- k, Horace Ivory, has averaged 3.1 yards a carry.

he Denver defense will be ngthened because its key per- ner, Randy Gradishar, is thy and hitting again. Grad- , one of the league's better in- linebackers, made eight unas- ed tackles against the Bills, who ed only 3 points, as did the ts in the previous Denver con-

he Patriot defense leads the in sacking opposing quarter- ks with 43, and that might be news for Craig Morton, the 36- old Bronco passer. Morton, has led the offense to three ning games in four starts since cing Norris Weese, says that is more comfortable each week. e pass protection is there," he , "and it gives me time to look the defenses."

s for injuries, Russ Francis, the tight end, will return for New land after missing two games. invaluable linebacker, Steve son, is questionable, as are three ver stalwarts on defense, Joe ino, Tommy Jackson and Ber- Jackson. The Patriots are fa- d by a point.

reviews of other games follow h won-lost records in ntheses:

SUNDAY

American Conference

Buffalo (4-6) at New York (5-5) — In their last five games, four of them defeats, the Bills have scored only 46 points. On defense they rank 26th against the rush, and the Jets boast the league's top running attack. Richard Todd need only hand off the ball and collect his pay check reluctantly. Betting line: Jets by 6½.

Baltimore (4-6) at Miami (6-4) — Bert Jones, the Colts' quarterback who suffered another shoulder injury last Sunday, is not expected to play. Greg Landry, who did well filling in for Jones in the Colt victory over Cincinnati, is the replacement, and there is nothing behind him. The Dolphins are running out of steam on offense, but the defense leads the league in fewest touchdowns allowed. The playoffs still look a thousand miles away. Betting line: Miami by 6½.

Pittsburgh (8-2) at Kansas City (4-6) — Chiefs have lost four straight. Their rookie quarterback, Steve Fuller, who has done well against lesser teams, meets the Steelers for the first time. Will the Chiefs, who like to blitz linebackers, dare to do so against Terry Bradshaw? It might be their only chance. Betting line: Pittsburgh by 10½.

Oakland (6-4) at Houston (7-3) — The revamped Raiders have lost only to the Jets in their last six games. Their defensive linemen are smaller and quicker, but the offense is slower and more powerful. The Oiler quarterback, Dan Pastorini, is the lowest-ranked passer in the NFL. It is a wonder Houston has won seven games with such ineffective passing. Betting line: Houston by 3½.

San Diego (7-3) at Cincinnati (2-8) — The Bengal cornerbacks, Ken Riley and Louis Breeden, are both hurt and doubtful. That should mean a field day for the Charger wide receivers, John Jefferson and Charlie Joiner, and the passer, Dan Fouts. The Bengals, front office and players alike, have found placid Cincinnati to be full of bitter critics lately. Betting line: San Diego by 3½.

Seattle (4-6) at Cleveland (7-3) — Not everyone understands why the Browns have the record they do. They have just lost Jerry Sherk, a tackle having his best season, from a defense that has been giving up 353 yards a game. An opportunistic quarterback, Brian Sipe, and good receivers have sustained Browns. The Seahawks may never recover from the shutout by the Rams last week in which their offense gained minus 7 yards, an NFL record low. Betting line: Cleveland by 6.

National Conference

Atlanta (4-6) at Giants (4-6) — Its once respectable defense gone with the wind, the Atlanta team has few distinctions. Falcons could prove an easy mark, provided the Giants continue their surge. With Lynn Cain, a standout rookie, out for the year, Bubba Bean once again is the Falcon halfback. Although his completion percentage remains below .500 (48.8 percent), Phil Simms ranks second among NFC passers because his scoring passes exceed interceptions, eight to five. Betting line: Giants by 3 points.

Los Angeles (5-5) at Chicago (5-5) — A struggling team is what both the Rams and the Bears represent. Jeff Rutledge, a rookie from Alabama, must start at quarterback for the Rams because Pat Haden is out for the season and Vince Ferragamo is not due back for another week. The Bears have lost their best and only effective wide reciever, James Scott. Both sides have assorted other injuries. The Ram defense is certain to blitz Mike Phipps, the Bears' quarterback. Betting line: Chicago by 2.

Minnesota (4-6) vs. Green Bay (3-7) at Milwaukee — Tommy Kramer, the quarterback, is enjoying a tremendous season but no other Viking is. The Packers have a new kicker, Tom Birney, who replaced Chester Marcol, out with a thigh injury. Nothing else is new. Betting line: Green Bay by 2.

St. Louis (3-7) at Washington (6-4) — Season records mean nothing here. The Cardinals contend they are coming on strong, and the Redskins may be fading. Washington has not scored more than 17 points in a game since Sept. 17. Betting line: Washington by 3½.

San Francisco (1-9) at New Orleans (5-5) — O.J. Simpson has been replaced as 49ers' halfback by Paul Hofer, who did a good job after Simpson was hurt last season. Freddie Solomon leads the league in pass catches, but 49ers have few other distinctions. The Saints expect a big game from their offense, dormant lately. Betting line: New Orleans by 7.

Tampa Bay (7-3) at Detroit (1-9) — Lions are now the league's sorriest team. The Buccaneers must pay attention. If they lose and the Bears win, their three-game division lead will have melted to one. Betting line: Tampa Bay by 4.

MONDAY NIGHT

Philadelphia (6-4) at Dallas (8-2) — Dick Vermeil, the Eagles' coach, has a reputation for getting his teams ready for big games. That reputation is on the line. Eagles, who have lost three in a row, last won a game in Dallas in 1965. This is the second of six intradivision games for the Cowboys in the second half of the schedule. They beat the Giants in the first, but just barely. Betting line: Dallas by 9½.



United Press International

The loose basketball gets away from Junior Bridgeman of the Milwaukee Bucks near Tom Owens of the Portland Trail Blazers during the first half of the Bucks' 98-89 victory Thursday.

Deals Worth $2.5 Million

Watson and May Join the Yankees

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (NYT) — The New York Yankees' talent blitzkrieg reached a peak yesterday, when the team signed Bob Watson and Rudy May in the free-agent market for a combined total of more than $2.5 million.

"We've solved four problems in 10 days," said George Steinbrenner, the chief owner of the club, who directed the blitz in the days after Billy Martin was dismissed as manager two weeks ago. "We got a centerfielder, a catcher, a right-handed hitter and a pitcher. It's probably never been done before in baseball so fast, and that doesn't count getting a new manager and general manager. We took a team with holes and made it a strong contender again."

It also was exactly one week after the new Yankee hierarchy had executed two trades involving 12 players, gaining Ruppert Jones from the Seattle Mariners as the new centerfielder and Rick Cerone from the Toronto Blue Jays as the catcher.

The next day, the Yankees plunged into the free-agent draft and claimed the right to negotiate with 10 players. Their No. 1 pick was Watson, a 33-year-old power hitter and first baseman, who had just defected from the Yankees' oldest enemy, the Boston Red Sox.

They quickly won him for four years at more than $1.5 million, and thereby regained the right-handed muscle that was missing even before Thurman Munson died in an airplane crash more than three months ago.

Their No. 4 pick in the draft was May, a 35-year-old left-hander who pitched for the Yankees for three seasons before they traded him to the Baltimore Orioles in 1976. For the last two seasons, May had been working for the Montreal Expos, and he now returns to the Yankees as their primary left-handed relief pitcher, with a three-year contract at $1 million.

Tom Reich, the agent for both Watson and Bruce Kison, as well as for Joe Morgan and three other stars in the auction market, emphatically denied a report that Kison had agreed to pitch for the Yankees.

"That was totally untrue, and very disconcerting for George Steinbrenner and me," he said. "There's no question that New York has a sincere interest in Bruce. But he has not yet even told me his two or three 'preference' teams."

Steinbrenner denied that he had launched his blitzkrieg to bury the commotion from his dismissal of Martin after the former manager's most recent public punching contest.

"I swear that it had nothing to do with Billy," the owner said. "The drive started before Billy left, and it would have happened even if he had stayed."

NHL Fines, Suspends Jets' Coach for Brawl

MONTREAL, Nov. 9 (UPI) — The National Hockey League today fined Coach Tom McVie of the Winnipeg Jets $500 and suspended him for three games for his conduct during a brawl in Tuesday's game with the Atlanta Flames.

McVie and eight players, four of them Jets, were ejected during a bench-clearing melee in the third period of the game at Atlanta. The referee's report said that McVie attempted to scale the glass partition separating the players' benches from the rink to get at the Atlanta coach, Al MacNeil.

Loophole Gives Players a 5th College Season

Washington Linemen Make the Most of a 2d Chance

By Richard Hoffer

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 9 — If offensive linemen at the University of Washington stay one more season (so the joke goes), they don't have to sweat graduation. They get tenure.

"Those guys got to Washington before Eisenhower did," complained a rival coach earlier this year, upon hearing that the interior line was returning for a second senior season.

Center Tom Turnure and guards Dan Chavira and Phil Foreman did not actually get to Washington until 1975. Anyway, wrong Washington.

Yet, it does not risk overstatement to suggest that Washington's line, from guard to guard, is among the most experienced in the Pac-10, if not in the country. Certainly it is the most experienced. "Who'd have ever thought," Turnure asked, "that we'd get a chance to play our senior season over?"

Everybody Surprised

You can bet that USC coach John Robinson, who has to neutralize the Husky line tomorrow to win the Rose Bowl race, never figured on seeing Turnure again. Nor did he expect to see five others back for another senior season.

For that matter, the Washington coach, Don James, did not expect to see his line return for another try at the Pac-10 championship. It figured to be a rebuilding year for James, not one of Rose Bowl hopes.

"It surprised me, too," said Turnure, who leads the Huskies, in second place in the Pac-10 with a 4-1 record, into tomorrow's showdown with the first-place Trojans (4-0-1). "We found almost accidentally, and just about at the end of the season last year, that we had another year of eligibility. Nobody could believe it. I mean, how often does anybody get a chance to do it all over again?"

Hardly ever. But, because of an NCAA loophole, Turnure and five other players received a fifth year of eligibility. The loophole, which was opened and closed before anyone could really take advantage of it, said that freshmen who did not play in a varsity game during 1975, could call it a redshirt season and play out their careers accordingly.

Turnure, along with Chavira, Foreman, tight end Rudy Moraga, linebacker Antowaine Richardson and defensive back Lance Theoudele all qualified. Thing was, nobody recognized this until their "senior" season had ended last year.

"Coach James told us the week before the Washington State game that we might have a chance to come back," Turnure said. "Of course, we all had the chance not to, also. But it didn't take much to convince us to come back."

There were good reasons to do it all again. Washington had failed to live up to expectations, losing to UCLA early and never really figuring in the Pac-10 race last year. Turnure and teammates were disappointed.

"That was part of it, the chance to make up for the things we blew last year," he said. "The rest of my life I might have said, if only I could play UCLA again, here's what I'd do differently. Well, I got that chance. Beating them, just playing UCLA a second time, made it all worthwhile."

Certainly there has been a difference in Washington's play this year. With such a veteran line the Huskies have been able to weather a series of injuries that would cripple most clubs. When tailback Joe Steele, the school's all-time leading rusher, went down with a knee injury, Kyle Stevens stepped in to gain more than 75 yards in relief. And when Stevens went down with a similar injury last week, backup fullback Vince Coby filled in and gained 97 yards against a tough Cal defense.

Largely because of the line, Washington has a 7-2 record, losing only to Arizona State and Pittsburgh. And largely because of the line, the Huskies are in the Rose Bowl race, needing to beat USC to stay in it.

© Los Angeles Times

NFL Leaders

LEADING RUSHERS

	Att.	Yards	Avg.	TDs
...on, Chi	233	1113	4.8	9
...rson, StL	203	1000	4.9	5
...ippurry, Phi	210	951	4.5	6
...bell, Hou	213	932	4.4	12
...ell, Det	173	813	4.7	4
...TB	152	722	4.8	6
...ple, NO	141	698	4.9	5
...ell, Cle	152	690	4.5	3
...ns, Phi	142	672	4.7	6
...ms, Was	156	645	4.1	3

LEADING PASSERS

	Att.	Com.	Yds.	TDs	Avg. Gain
...ench, Det	284	161	2110	14	7.43
...mson, Buf	258	137	2283	12	9.04
...r, SD	334	211	2479	14	7.42
...Minon, Phi	278	149	2198	18	7.88
...er, Oak	266	168	2834	14	7.65
...ton, NE	272	139	2140	19	7.97
...mson, Cin	206	115	1506	11	7.31
...on, Den	179	101	1395	9	7.79
...ms, NYG	127	62	926	8	7.29
...k, Cle	329	180	2362	28	7.18

LEADING RECEIVERS

	Recpt.	Yds.	Avg. Gain	TDs
...son, SF	51	719	14.1	6
...rd, Atla	50	752	15.0	6
...worth, Pit	47	844	18.0	6
...ter, Oak	47	569	12.1	6
...ller, NO	44	782	17.8	5
...ington, Bal	44	396	9.0	1
...ds, Atla	43	314	7.3	2
...er, SD	42	561	13.3	1
...rson, SD	41	687	16.8	7
...ade, Atl	41	601	14.7	4

LEADING PUNTERS

	No.	Yards	Avg.
...ton, KC	53	2499	45.2
...Oak	49	2137	43.6
...son, NYG	76	3027	43.2
...ath, Cle	57	2453	43.0
...ple, Det	52	2212	42.5

LEADING PUNT RETURNERS

	No.	Yards	Avg.
...ton, Atla	18	278	15.5
...ell, Cle	12	138	11.5
...ch, KC	43	477	11.1
...rson, Atl	10	111	11.1
...arch, Den	19	195	10.3

LEADING KICKOFF RETURNERS

	No.	Yards	Avg.
...son, Oak	11	326	29.6
...wns, Oak	18	528	29.3
...n, StL	17	455	26.8
...ll, Cle	15	402	26.8
...h, Phi	22	557	25.3

'New Era' Never Materialized

Pistons Dismiss Vitale as Coach

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (NYT) — The Detroit Pistons, who appear to change coaches as often as the automobile manufacturers change models, dismissed Dick Vitale yesterday, a little more than a year after he took the job.

Vitale, signed in May, 1978, amid a fanfare of bugles, drums and cannon fire that was to have touched off a new Piston era, was the Pistons' 14th coach since 1957.

Richie Abudato, one of Vitale's two assistants, was to handle the team for tonight's game against the Philadelphia 76ers at the Silverdome in Pontiac, Mich., and until a new coach could be found. Oscar Feldman, the Pistons' legal counsel, who represents William Davidson, the owner, said that the new coach would "probably be someone outside the Piston organization."

Rah-Rah Approach

Before the season started, Eddie Donovan, the general manager of the Knicks, tried to get Willis Reed the job as Vitale's assistant. The deal never materalized and now Reed, dismissed as the Knick coach a year ago, has been mentioned as a possible successor.

Vitale, using a rah-rah approach, had promised to "Re-Vitalize" the Pistons. The fans believed in him, and there was a big gain in attendance. But the team, beset by injuries, finished with a 30-52 won-lost record in his rookie coaching season.

With the addition of three first-round draft choices and the high-scoring Bob McAdoo, the Pistons were expected to do much better in the Central Division. Instead, they have a 4-9 won-lost record that includes five straight losses and eight defeats in their last nine games.

At yesterday's news conference, Feldman said: "In a mutually agreed upon decision, we are relieving Dick of his responsibilities. I don't think the maximum was being gotten out of our players. I think Dick was his own worst enemy."

Feldman refused to elaborate further about the dismissal. The 39-year-old Vitale, who resigned as the University of Detroit basketball coach because of bleeding ulcers, is an excitable person on the court, and finds it difficult to lose.

No Fun to Lose

When Vitale was asked if he had been dismissed, he said: "I'm not going to use the word fired, but it's very obvious they didn't want me. A coach must be accountable to take on the pressure. I carry losing as an unbelievable burden. Nobody knows the pain and suffering that losing brings me.

"I'm in a situation where I had to get the maximum out of talent like Bob Lanier and Bob McAdoo. I wasn't getting it done. This team is a very young team. We have five rookies and two second-year players, and needed experience. I feel badly the fans didn't see Dick Vitale really do his thing. But you must win to be able to do it, and it's difficult to sustain my personality in defeat. I don't do a good job losing."

Vitale has until May, 1981, remaining on his contract; after an unspecified leave of absence, he will meet with Davidson and Feldman to discuss his future responsibilities with the Pistons.

Germans Avoid Each Other in UEFA Cup Play

ZURICH, Nov. 9 (UPI) — The five West German teams still in the UEFA Cup all avoided each other as the draw was made today for the third round.

The third-round matches will be played Nov. 28 and Dec. 12. The draw for the quarterfinals of all three European Soccer Cups will be held in Rome Jan. 16.

Borussia Moenchengladbach, the UEFA Cup holders, face the Romanians from University Craiova, who swept Leeds United, 2-0, in the second round.

The rest of the draw is as follows:

Diosgyor Miskolc, Hungary, vs. Kaiserslautern, West Germany

Grasshoppers Zurich, Switzerland, vs. Stuttgart, West Germany

Borussia Moenchengladbach, W. Germany, vs. University Craiova, Romania

Lokomotiv Sofia, Bulgaria, vs. Dynamo Kiev, USSR

Eintracht Frankfurt, W. Germany, vs. Feyenoord, Holland

Bayern Munich, W. Germany, vs. Red Star Belgrade, Yugoslavia

St. Etienne, France, vs. Aris Salonica, Greece

Standard Liege, Belgium, vs. Zbrojovka Brno, Czechoslovakia

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

MILWAUKEE BREWERS—Named Tony Muser manager of their Stockton farm club in the California League, and Lee Stanton manager of their Holyoke farm club in the Eastern League.

NEW YORK YANKEES—Signed Bob Watson, first baseman, and Rudy May, pitcher, to multi-year contracts.

TORONTO BLUE JAYS—Signed John Felske as coach.

National League

LOS ANGELES DODGERS—Named Stan Wasiak manager of their Vero Beach farm club in the Florida State League.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

DETROIT PISTONS—Fired Dick Vitale, head coach. Named Richie Adubato interim head coach.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

WASHINGTON CAPITALS—Loaned Jim Bedard, goalie, to the Hershey Bears of the American Hockey League.

Alabama to Play LSU For Conference Title

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP) — Alabama faces perhaps the stiffest test of its season in Baton Rouge, La., minus some important players.

The Crimson Tide, unbeaten and untied in eight games, plays Louisiana State with a Southeastern Conference title and a possible Sugar Bowl appearance on the line.

Alabama and Georgia share the SEC lead with 4-0 records. Georgia can clinch a Sugar Bowl berth with victories over Florida this week and Auburn next week, since Alabama appeared in the bowl more recently than Georgia.

The Alabama coach, Bear Bryant, must face LSU without backup quarterback Don Jacobs. Alabama's second-leading rusher. Also, the Crimson Tide probably will be without halfback Major Ogilvie, who is recovering from a strained ligament in his pelvic area.

Bryant is trying to become the first college coach to win 100 games in one decade.

Alabama's top receiver, Keith Pugh, also is expected to miss the game with a shoulder separation, and freshman quarterback Michael Landrum has a bruised shoulder that will keep him sidelined. Other doubtful starters are defensive tackle Joe Beasley, offensive guard Bill Searcy, fullback Charley Williams and running back Joe Jones.

Meanwhile, in the Big Ten, Ohio State and Michigan, both undefeated in Big Ten competition, have important hurdles on their way to what could be still another conference showdown between the two dominating powers.

The Buckeyes, 6-0 in the Big Ten and 9-0 overall, take on a scrappy Iowa team at Columbus, and Michigan, 6-0 and 8-1, invades Purdue, where the Boilermakers, 5-1 and 7-2, are still nursing hopes of at least a title tie and a possible trip to the Rose Bowl.

Coach Bo Schembechler of the Wolverines says: "All I know is we'll have to win both games — not one but two and we have to start with Purdue if we want to win the Big Ten championship."

Among other games: Texas vs. Houston, South Carolina vs. Florida State, Baylor vs. Arkansas, Nebraska vs. Kansas State, Kansas vs. Oklahoma, Pitt vs. West Virginia, Notre Dame vs. Tennessee, Mississippi State vs. Auburn, Clemson vs. North Carolina and Duke vs. Wake Forest.

Temple Enters Top 20

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (NYT) — Temple, which has a four-game winning streak and a won-lost record of 7-1, is No. 16 in The New York Times computer rankings of major-college football teams this week following a 34-31 victory over Hawaii at Honolulu last Saturday. It marks the first appearance in the top 20 for the Owls, whose only loss was by 1 point to Pittsburgh, a team that moved up a notch this week to No. 9.

Alabama held its No. 1 ranking. But Nebraska, which was second a week ago, and Florida State, third last week, dropped to third and fifth, respectively, despite victories. Southern California moved from fourth to second following a 34-7 triumph over Arizona, and Ohio State jumped from sixth to fourth after trouncing Illinois, 44-7. The top five are undefeated, although Southern Cal was tied by Stanford.

The remaining teams in the top 10 are Oklahoma, Texas, Brigham Young, Pittsburgh and Arkansas. Brigham Young is undefeated and untied, while each of the others has one loss.

Three teams either returned to or made their first appearance in the top 20 this week — No. 13 Notre Dame, No. 18 Texas A&M, and No. 20 Tulane. The four teams that spilled out of the top 20 were Tennessee, Wake Forest, Auburn and Arizona State, each a loser last Saturday.

Rank Team Last Week	Record	Rating
1. Alabama 1	8-0-0	1.000
2. USC 4	8-0-1	.934
3. Nebraska 2	8-0-0	.928
4. Ohio State 6	9-0-0	.919
5. Florida State 3	8-0-0	.888
6. Oklahoma 7	7-1-0	.881
7. Texas 5	6-1-0	.869
8. Brigham Young 9	8-0-0	.858
9. Pittsburgh 10	7-1-0	.857
10. Arkansas 11	7-1-0	.819
11. Michigan 14	8-1-0	.811
12. Houston 12	8-0-0	.798
13. Notre Dame (not ranked)	6-2-0	.762
14. Washington 15	7-2-0	.755
15. North Carolina 8	5-2-1	.736
16. Temple (not ranked)	7-1-0	.736
17. Baylor 17	6-2-0	.726
18. Texas A & M (not ranked)	4-4-0	.694
19. Penn State 13	5-3-0	.686
20. Tulane (not ranked)	7-2-0	.672

Orioles' Owner Fined by Kuhn; Refused to 'Uninvite' Governor

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9 (AP) — President Jerold Hoffberger of the Baltimore Orioles said he refused to "uninvite" the governor of Maryland, a former minor league pitcher, to throw out the first ball at a World Series game despite the threat of a fine.

Hoffberger was fined $2,500 by Commissioner Bowie Kuhn for breaking a league rule.

"The rule said the baseball club involved in the World Series had the right to suggest names to be the first-ball throwers, but that the final decision was up to the commissioner," Hoffberger said. "The other part of the rule said movie actresses and actors, politicians and people of note would not be acceptable to the commissioner except in extenuating circumstances."

Hoffberger said he had not been aware of the rule and had invited Gov. Harry Hughes to throw out the first ball at the second Orioles-Pittsburgh Pirates game at Memorial Stadium.

Even after Kuhn's office advised him of the rule, Hoffberger said he refused to tell Gov. Hughes about the possible penalty. "He wanted me to uninvite the governor and I suggested to the commissioner that if he felt that strongly that the governor not appear that he so advise the governor," Hoffberger said.

Regarding the fine, Hoffberger said: "I'm inclined not to pay it right now. I'm waiting for advice from my lawyers."

Mayor William Schaefer of Baltimore suggested that fans help pay the fine by contributing $1 apiece. A spokesman for the mayor said that Schaefer himself would donate. "He might send $5," the spokesman said.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	10	1	1	21	55	39
Atlanta	6	4	3	15	51	37
NY Islanders	5	4	3	13	42	37
NY Rangers	6	4	1	13	37	32
Washington	4	6	2	10	44	39

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Vancouver	4	4	5	13	44	42
St. Louis	4	6	3	11	35	44
Winnipeg	4	7	3	11	29	39
Chicago	3	6	4	10	28	37
Edmonton	2	8	4	8	46	43
Colorado	2	8	2	6	32	44

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	8	3	3	19	54	41
Los Angeles	7	6	2	16	45	47
Hartford	4	4	4	12	36	35
Pittsburgh	4	4	3	11	41	41
Detroit	4	6	2	10	37	39

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	7	4	3	17	45	35
Boston	7	2	3	17	42	31
Minnesota	7	3	2	16	55	48
Toronto	5	7	1	11	44	47
Quebec	4	6	2	10	36	39

Thursday's Results

Chicago 2, Buffalo 2 (Kerr 44, Mulvey 2 (4); Smith (3), Gould (1), Luce (2)).

Boston 4, Edmonton 2 (Schmautz (8), Lois de (1), Redmond (1), Cashman (1); Price (2), Newman (21)).

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	11	2	.846	—
Boston	9	2	.818	1
New York	7	6	.538	4
Washington	3	6	.333	6
New Jersey	4	10	.286	7½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	10	5	.667	—
San Antonio	7	6	.538	2
Cleveland	6	8	.429	3½
Indiana	4	9	.400	4
Houston	4	7	.364	4
Detroit	4	8	.333	4½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	11	3	.786	—
Kansas City	5	9	.357	6
Denver	5	9	.357	6
Chicago	3	11	.214	8
Utah	2	11	.154	8½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Portland	11	4	.733	—
Los Angeles	9	4	.692	1
Golden State	7	5	.583	2½
Phoenix	8	6	.571	2½
Seattle	8	6	.571	2½
San Diego	6	9	.400	5

Thursday's Results

Milwaukee 98, Portland 89 (Winters 24, Johnson 22; Brewer 19, Owens 12, Dunn 12).

Denver 96, Utah 92 (Issel 23, McGinnis 20; Maravich 21, Dantley 20).

Green, Smith Vie For CFL Prize

MONTREAL, Nov. 9 (UPI) — Running back David Green of the Montreal Alouettes has swept the nominations as the most outstanding player in the Canadian Football League's Eastern Conference.

In the West, Waddell Smith, the fleet receiver of the Edmonton Eskimos who led all CFL receivers with 74 receptions for 13 touchdowns and 1,214 yards, emerged as the candidate.

Lakers' Coach Injured

TORRANCE, Calif., Nov. 9 (AP) — Jack McKinney, coach of the Los Angeles Lakers, was reported in serious condition today at hospital with head injuries and a broken elbow as a result of a bicycle accident yesterday.

Mahaffey and Irwin Ahead by 8 Strokes

U.S. Increases Lead in World Cup Golf

ENS, Nov. 9 (UPI) — John ley and Hale Irwin, battling e sunshine for 5½-hours, today the United States eight strokes t of the 45-nation field after the nd round of the 27th World golf tournament.

he Americans, who complained ut being held up on almost eve- ole, led at the halfway mark an aggregate of 282, with Scot- moving into second place on followed by Brazil (292), wan (293), Japan (297) and Eng- and Canada (298).

Mahaffey, failing to match his ring five-under-par opening nd, managed a 71 over the 09-yard, par 72 Glifada Club rse for a 36-hole aggregate of 3. This left him six strokes head his nearest rival in the race for individual title, which the 31- r-old Texan captured in Hawaii t year.

If Mahaffey holds off the chal- ge over the next 36 holes he ould become only the second ayer to gain back-to-back victo- ries, joining Jack Nicklaus, who won in 1963 and 1964.

Hale Irwin, the U.S. Open champion, improved radically on his opening-round performance, and posted a two-under-par 70 to share second place in the individual standings at 144 with Jaime Gonzales, Bernard Langer, Juan Pinzon and Lu Hsi Chuen.

Mahaffey, who dropped a stroke on an outward 37 but picked up on the back nine with a 34 that included four birdies, said: "I don t know why, but I feel kind of tired today. It can't be jet-lag because I have been here since Sunday. But I'm certainly pleased I picked up on the back nine."

Anchor Role

It was Irwin who played the anchor role today, when the U.S. pair defended a three-stroke overnight lead over Taiwan.

Irwin birdied three of the first seven holes, but bogied the ninth to reach the turn in 34. There was less fluctuation on the way back for Irwin, who posted one more birdie and a bogey.

Mahaffey had a bumpy ride on the first nine, posting a double bogey six at the second after driving into the rough, dropped another shot at the fourth, but then snatched his second outward birdie at the eighth for an outward 37. After bogeying the 10th, Mahaffey birdied three of the next four holes, dropped a shot at the 15th but then finished off with an encouraging birdie at the last.

"This course is too tough for many of the players here and they cause tremendous holdups," Irwin said. "We took three hours to play the back nine. It's much too long and at this pace it is hard to keep concentrated thought patterns."

Behind the Americans, the Taiwan challenge faded as Lu Hsi Chuen scored a 73 and his partner, Chen Hsi Ming, a 76 for a 149 against the Americans' 141.

The best round of the day came from Baldo Dassu of Italy, who carded a three-under-par 68.

Art Buchwald

World's Oil Supply May Be Eaten Away

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court agreed last week to decide whether you can patent a new life form created by man in a laboratory. It goes under the name of genetic engineering. One of the cases has to do with a scientist at General Electric who made a bacterium in the lab and called it Pseudomonas. The bacterium is capable of eating oil spills by breaking down the molecular structure of petroleum as it floats on the ocean.


Buchwald

I am not concerned whether you can patent Pseudomonas or not. What worries me is that the bacterium exists at all.

As with so many things scientists come up with, it sounds great in a test tube. Everyone hates oil spills, and if you can have hungry organisms feasting on the stuff it solves that problem.

But what happens after the bacterium eats up all the oil that is spilled? In a few days the Pseudomonas will start getting hungry again and going after oil that is being drilled up from the ocean floor. It will start chomping away at any fuel it can get its teeth in, and it's not inconceivable that as billions of them work their way through an oil field there will be nothing left to pump up but salt water.

Chomp, chomp, chomp — and there go all the reserves in the North Sea. Chomp, chomp, chomp — and it's goodby to the oil in the Gulf of Mexico. Chomp, chomp, chomp — and you can kiss the petroleum off the coast of California goodbye.

The Pseudomonas can't tell the difference between oil spilled from a tanker and oil on the ocean floor. All it knows is that if it wants to survive, it has to eat. And one lousy tanker spill will not feed a family of bacteria very long.

If this isn't enough to make you nervous, what happens when the bacteria start clinging to the shoes of someone working on an oil rig? There is a big turnover in men who work on oceangoing rigs. After a while they long to drill on land. Suppose the rigger moves to Texas and wears the same shoes in the Panhandle. The bacteria will immediately start going down the well and chomp, chomp, chomp — it's arrivederci to Texas oil.

* * *

I know that someone will argue that the Pseudomonas won't eat oil unless it's mixed with salt water. But bacteria are very adaptable organisms, and if they can't swill their petroleum with salt water they'll take it straight.

Once the Pseudomonas get into our domestic oil it's a short step for it to the refinery and then into your home heating tank. Chomp, chomp, chomp — and half the oil that cost you 90 cents a gallon will be digested by bacteria before its gets to your furnace.

I may be unfair to the Pseudomonas, or the man who created it. For all I know the bacterium may get its fill of oil spills and then die. But genetic engineering is a dangerous game, and when you start creating bacteria in a test tube you have no idea what they're going to feast on.

Today it may just chomp on tar balls off Cape Cod, but tomorrow it might decide that sweet oil tasted better. When it does it's shalom to Saudi Arabia.

Duck Design May Bag $500,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 — Richard W. Plasschaert, 38, a Waseca, Minn., printer earning less than $300 a week, became a rich man yesterday when the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service called to say that his painting won this year's federal duck stamp contest, the Los Angeles Times reported.

The winner of the contest is paid nothing by the government, but cashes in by selling thousands of lithographic prints of his design for $100 or more each to collectors. Recent winners have netted more than a half million dollars each.

The annual federal duck stamp, sold for $7.50, is required of all those 16 years old and over who hunt ducks, geese, and certain other migratory birds.

Mary Blume

Polanski of the d'Urbervilles

Chaste Sobriety Replaces Gothick Anarchy in 'Tess'

" 'Tis because we be on a blighted star, not a sound one, isn't it, Tess?" murmured [her brother] Abraham through his tears.
— **Thomas Hardy, "Tess of the d'Urbervilles"**

PARIS (IHT) — Roman Polanski first read "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" when someone proposed that his wife, Sharon Tate, play the lead in a film version. The film was not made — the passivity of Tess is a problem, Polanski points out: "Her only positive act is to stab someone" — but some 10 years later Polanski made his own "Tess," with 18-year-old Nastassia Kinski in the leading role.

At a time in his career when he needs a big commercial hit, it may seem perverse of Polanski to have chosen a somber costume film.

"I don't believe all those preconceived ideas — nobody can tell what's going to be a success," he says. "I know that someone called costume pictures those things where people write with feathers, but I remind you that 'Gone With the Wind' was one of the biggest successes ever. I would say that 'Star Wars' was a costume movie, too. So was 'Chinatown.' "

The gamble may have paid off, at least in France. First week grosses were excellent and although some critics regretted that Polanski's gothick anarchy had been replaced by chaste sobriety, reviews in general were very warm indeed. "Polanski the provocateur has become Polanski the romantic," said a front-page rave in Le Monde.

Always a Romantic

"I have always been a romantic," Polanski says. "If anything, I have become less of one. I used to be not only a romantic but sentimental."

In "Tess" he even shows a certain indignation toward man's inhumanity to woman. "But if you think I'm an enthusiast of women's lib, you're mistaken," he adds. He is bright, often merry with a pale, peaked urchin's face and wide interests, such as biology. He rushes out of the room to bring in Edward C. Wilson's "Sociobiology." He is never still.

Now that "Tess" is out, he says he is in a postpartum crisis. "With the pain gone, also the anticipation is gone and there's nothing more exciting than expectations — it's much more than the gratification itself.

"I have never put so much work into a film. Mentally, I'm exhausted, I feel empty. I would like to read a lot more and see movies and play around a bit." He lives in a sparsely luxurious flat off the Champs-Elysees, a modern building bristling with security devices and a nervous armed guard who, Polanski is fatalistically certain, will gun him down one night in a moment of anxious zeal.

Polanski's fatalism is not unlike Hardy's but — although he has reason to — he does not share Hardy's view in "Tess" that we live on a blighted star and that life is the equivalent of a prison sentence. He does share with Hardy the view that there is no escape from what has been decreed.

"I am not the first one, and neither was Jacques Monod, to say that everything in the universe is the fruit of chance and necessity," he says. He believes that there is an order to life but that it is undetectable — an attitude that can lead to a certain degree of recklessness.

"Tess" has not yet been sold to the U.S. or other major markets. "You see, it's not in the stars," Polanski jokes. But the film's cost — $12 million — requires worldwide sales. In part, distributors are waiting to see French grosses; in the United States, at least, the hesitation is based partly on doubts about public feeling toward Polanski after he fled California in 1978 before sentencing on a 1977 morals charge.

"My intention is to go back. I want to finish the whole story," Polanski says. "I will go back to settle my problems some time next year. I don't want it to coincide with the opening of my picture there because people will think I did it for the publicity."

When Polanski went to the Cannes Festival last spring to hold a press conference at which he announced his intention to face the legal charges against him, the move was taken by some as a bid to soothe distributors into buying the film. Polanski denies this.

"During the filming there was a lot of pressure from journalists. The producers were anxious to relieve that pressure before the film came out. The whole thing was awful but it allowed me to go back to work."

"Tess" is a Franco-British production, with most of the money coming fron France where it was consequently filmed. "Anyway," says Polanski, "where would you shoot in England? Would you find Dorset in Dorset?"

He found his Dorset in 94 locations in Brittany and Normandy. Shooting took nine months and cost more than it would in the United States. "The French have to have big lunches with wine," Polanski explains. He pulls out a snapshot of a laden table surrounded by convivial faces, and then the mood shifts. "Two of these people are dead, it's incredible," he says. The director of photography, Geoffrey Unsworth, died of a heart attack during filming; Kate Fleming, who transformed Nastassia Kinski's thick German accent into convincing Dorset, died of cancer. Fate.

A scrupulous technician, Polanski says the subject of the film dictates his approach. "Still, there are certain movements, certain techniques I would use anywhere. I know I have a certain way of filming; it's like having your handwriting — but presumably you can write many things with that hand."

Anchor in Reality

He does intensive research. "Even when I did 'The Vampire Killers' I studied Transylvania and vampires although it was a spoof. Whatever the subject is, you have to anchor it in reality even if the reality is fictional. I'm in the business of artifacts — I've used all kinds of cardboard to make stones. It all depends on how well it's done.

"In the final result all the preparation is secondary but this is what gives the film the feeling that it's really happening. You're not being jarred by some detail, you are a part of that world for the time of the show."

Looking back on his films, Polanski feels he improves. "Certainly the execution improves," he says. "I'm more demanding with time. I don't know if that's an improvement. One thing that's clear in my mind: I simplify, I look for simplicity. I don't feel that youthful urge to impose myself.

"I think I'm probably wiser. Although my life story proves the contrary, I hope I'm wiser in my art."


AP
Polanski and Kinski at "Tess" premiere.

PEOPLE: De Gaulle's Son Revea[ls] Family's Welsh Origin[s]

Vice Adm. **Philippe de Gaulle**, son of the late French president **Charles de Gaulle**, has revealed that his family is of Welsh origin. The 57-year-old officer said in a television interview that the de Gaulle family traced its French ancestry through official records back to 1630. "Our family however was of Welsh origin and were military men who came to France to fight the English," Adm. de Gaulle said. He gave no further details in the taped interview, which was initially scheduled to be screened later but was shown after the death of his mother, Mrs. **Yvonne de Gaulle**. Most French historians believed until now that the de Gaulle family was of Flemish origin and that their name was a translation of the Flemish name Vanderwel or Vanderwal. Adm. de Gaulle did not say whether his family had another name before it arrived in France. Many Welshmen fought on the Continent as mercenaries during the Thirty Years War in the early 17th century.

* * *

Cellist **Mstislav Rostropovich**, furious about having to perform in a large auditorium, abruptly canceled a recital in Miami Beach and flew home to Washington. More than 3,000 ticketholders were told Rostropovich was "indisposed" when they arrived at Miami Beach Theater of the Performing Arts. The Russian artist was "smiling and joking when he got off the plane," said **Judy Drucker**, director of Temple Beth Shalom's great artist series. But "when he heard the recital was at the Theater of the Performing Arts he blurted, 'I told you last year I would never play there again. Nobody can hear me past the fifth row!' " Rostropovich apparently was under the impression he would be playing in the 1,500-seat temple sanctuary. Ms. Drucker said the cellist offered to perform two back-to-back concerts in the sanctuary, but it was too late to make the change.

* * *

Sotheby's, the London auction house, said its chairman **Peter Wilson, 66**, would quit the post in February in order to spend more time developing the company's worldwide sales. Wilson, 66, chairman for 21 years, will remain a director of the company. He will be succeeded as chairman by **Lord Westmorland**, 55, now deputy chairman.

* * *

"There's always something wrong with my pictures," said Lord **Snowdon**, one of the world'[s best-] known photographers. "I'm [never] really happy with them. O[ne goes] through the agonies of bla[me]. The older you get, you get mo[re and] more frightened by each [assign]ment." In New York to kick [off a] two-week tour to promote hi[s] collection of photographs, t[he for]mer husband of Princess M[argaret] of Britain was in a disar[mingly] modest mood. "I've got to [be a] chameleon," he said. "The [whole] point of my work is that it's [anony]mous." Quite frankly, he add[s] taking his pictures he pur[posely] avoids a single, recognizable [style]. Lord Snowdon calls his [book] "Snowdon," a "photographic biography," and although i[t con]tains many pictures he has [taken] over the years of the royal f[amily,] there is only one shot of his f[ormer] wife. The photographer, A[ntony] Armstrong-Jones before he m[arried] the princess, is now remarrie[d and] has an infant daughter.

* * *

Noreen Singer's urge for "ju[st one] more" try at the Las Vegas H[ilton] silver dollar slot machine paid [off]... a few wasted tickets to the Li[berace] show and a restless, angry hus[band.] On the plus side, it broug[ht her] $295,000 — the largest slot m[achine] jackpot in gambling history.

* * *

The bearded fellow behin[d the] camera at the White House w[as An]sel **Adams**, better known f[or his] landscapes. Adams had dona[ted his] services to prepare portrai[ts of] **President Carter, Vice Pre[sident] Mondale** and their wives, a[nd] spent much of his time for tw[o days] trying to keep his subjects i[n] place between crises. Nor[mally] such portraits are done in o[il, but] you may recall that a long ti[me ago] the frugal Carter advised [his] Cabinet secretaries to forgo [paint]ings in favor of ch[eaper] photographs . . . A men[ace] maids on the White House [staff]: The first lady is watching yo[u. Like] her predecessor, **Betty Ford**, [Rosa]lynn Carter has her own p[ersonal] security system to track dow[n] bricks among the househ[old staff.] Newsweek says she once pla[ced a] Ritz cracker on a coffee ta[ble] and lowered the boom w[hen it] wasn't picked up for two day[s. Bet]ty Ford's goldbrick detectio[n sys]tem was a cigarette butt in a[n ash]tray. Rosalynn runs to crack[ers be]cause she doesn't smoke.

—SAMUEL JU[ST]

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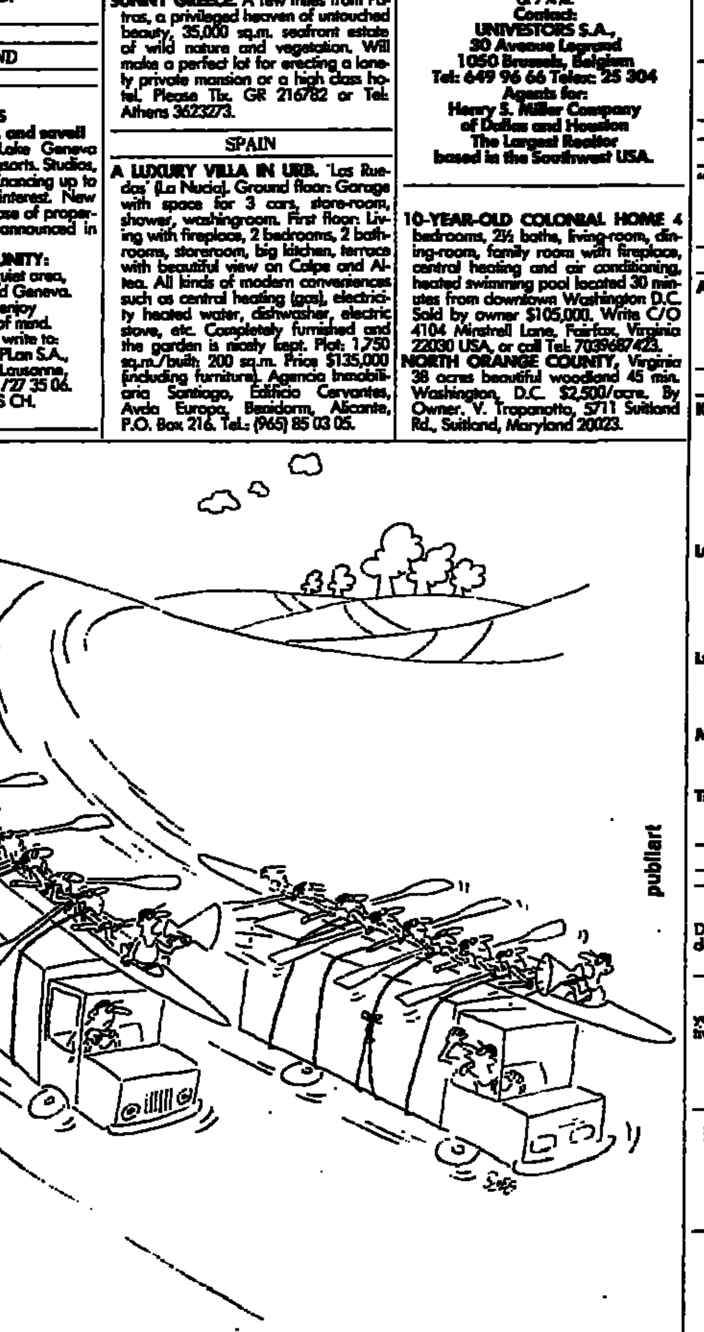
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